ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,101—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daly Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
P.L. GANGES	4206	880	G W Atkinson.	29th June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th "
P. * HYDASPES	3260	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4186	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "

SATURDAY. 2 P.M.

P.L PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
P.L SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
P.L ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
P. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th June. | ROHILLA, 10th August.
SURAT, 11th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
CATHAY, 25th July. | AND SIAM, 7th September.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	C. Bellen	2,841	500	1st July
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,233	350	9th July.
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 9th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 22nd July, and s. s. Singapore, 20th Aug.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th July, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 25, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
NUBIA	T. Knox	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 25, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 30th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAPAN," 2,440 tons, on the 28th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th July, calling at Aden, Mombasse, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15: 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEAUNE BURGUNDY

Is the best nutrient known to build up and restore the overtaxed mind and body.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 31 8	Rs. 35 0
" pints	" 17 8	" 19 8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR THE STYLES TO DATE—

HIGH CLASS GOODS	POPULAR PRICES.
	Rs. A.
—DRESS SUITS."—	85-0
—DRESS SHIRTS."—	5-0
—DRESS SOCKS"—	3-6
—DRESS GLOVES."—	2-4
—DRESS TIES."—	0-8

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

PHOENIX TRADE MARK. BRAND.

THIS genuine Malt Spirit has been for several years before the Indian Public, and the constantly increasing demand is a proof of the universal favour in which HIGHLAND it is held. The producers, above all things, claim for it that it is a Genuine Whiskey, that it does not owe its colour, flavour, or aroma to artificial agencies, but obtains them in the course of a natural development, which is watched with the greatest care. The result is a wholesome and pure spirit, MALT entirely free from adulteration, and one which cannot fail to gain the approbation of Connoisseurs. The Spirit is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, and before being bottled, it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years, until it has acquired an agreeable Odour and a delicious full and Mellow WHISKEY Flavour. Purchasers of TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY should observe that each Label and Capsule bears the Trade Mark of the Company, and the words "*Phœnix Brand*" stamped thereon.

Per doz. Cash, Rs. 28-8; Credit, Rs. 32.

Sold and Imported only by
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

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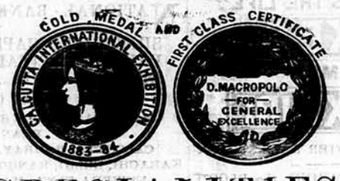

THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	"	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	"	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds	per box of 25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe	" 25	"	10	0
Reg. Reina	" 25	"	7	8
Trabucos	" 25	"	3	4
Caliope	" 50	"	6	0
Damas	" 100	"	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	" 50	"	5	8
Hidalgas	" 100	"	10	0
* Coreas	" 25	"	5	0
Carolina	" 100	"	8	0
Delice	per packet of 20	"	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
" "Golden Medium," Medium	"	2	8
" "Cavendish, Strong"	"	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	"	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	"	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned Wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the Hours and Half-Hours on a Gong or extra large size Bell.

8-day Clock, superior make	Rs.	60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large Bell	"	40
Do. extra long case	"	55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful Inventions of the present day. It requires no Winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE, with dry battery complete	Rs.	80
Do. do. do.	"	110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid Lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial	Rs.	75
Clock, do. do. do.	"	95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8-day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained Black Wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
French-made Clocks, black and gold Wooden cases, very handsome, with Brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand.

Timepiece	Rs.	55
Ditto. ditto. Clock	"	75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

. CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

THE BRITIS I ASSOCIATION PATTERN.—5 inch receiving Surface and Accurately Graduated Measure Glass, with Directions. Rs. 13-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

GENUINE SALE.
SURPLUS STOCK,
DAMAGED & SOILED
GOODS.

JULY 2ND & 5 FOLLOWING DAYS.
SILKS AND SATINS,
COTTON AND WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS,
CUTTING TWEEDS & BLAZAR FLANNELS
LACES, AND RIBBONS,
HOSIERY AND TIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR CASH ONLY.

A DISCOUNT of 3 ANNAS, in the RUPEE will be given on all Goods not included in the Sale for these 6 days only.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, peralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAIRUNG," 2,822 Tons, Captain J. BULLOCK, R.N.R., will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 28th June, 1894.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain MACAULAY, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be Entertained.

TATA & SONS, Agents, Tata Line of Steamers.

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 23rd June, 1894.

THE S. S. "AUSTRALIA," GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE S S. "AUSTRALIA," having ARRIVED from HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP, under General Average, CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied by Home Invoices, to sign the Average Bond, and pay a Deposit of 20 (ten) per cent. on the value of their respective Consignments to the Undersigned on obtaining DELIVERY ORDERS.

All claims with respect to damaged Cargo must be passed by Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., Average Adjusters, before payment at this Office.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend to survey Damaged cargo.

GLADE & Co., Agents, S. S. "Australia."

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEORGE COTTON and Others, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the Name, Style and Firm of GREAVES, COTTON and COMPANY, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Firm of Greaves Cotton and Company, Creditors of the abovenamed Company, on the 28th day of May, 1894, preferred into the said Court, and upon hearing Mr. Hormasjee Munchersjee Chichgur, Solicitor, and Mr. Gungaram Bhav, Pleader, for the Petitioners, and Mr. Gadgil, Advocate for the abovenamed Company, and Mr. Adair Craigie, Solicitor for Motilal Shivlal, a Creditor of the said Company, and Mr. Vaid, Pleader, for Execution, Creditors of the said Company, and upon reading the said Petition and Affidavit of Arthur Kempster Leslie of the said Petitioners filed on the 28th day of May, 1894 verifying the said Petition, the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 7th day of June, 1894, the "Poona Observer" of the 3rd day of June, 1894, and the "Deccan Herald" of the 2nd day of June, 1894, each containing an Advertisement of the said Petition, and upon hearing evidence and perusing Exhibits, this Court doth order that the said Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, be Wound Up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1894.

W. H. CROWE, District Judge.

"TRUE COPY."

GUNGARAM BHAV, Pleader for Petitioners, Main Street, Poona.

Poona, 24th June, 1894.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEORGE COTTON and Others, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the Name, Style and Firm of GREAVES, COTTON and Company, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioners.

THE Honorable Mr. W. H. CROWE, the District Judge of Poona, has, by an Order, dated the 19th day of June, 1894, appointed Mr. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE, to Bombay, and Mr. JAMSHEDJI HIRAJI, of Bombay, to be Provisional Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 23rd day of June, 1894.

K. B. PHATAK, Clerk of the District Court, Poona.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POONA.

IN the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and of the POONA COTTON and SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEORGE COTTON and Others, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the Name, Style and Firm of GREAVES, COTTON and COMPANY, at No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the District Court of Poona has directed a Meeting of the Creditors and Contributories of the abovenamed Company, to be summoned pursuant to the above Act for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to certain matters relating to the Winding Up of the said Company, and that such Meeting will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, 1894, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises of the abovenamed Company, at Poona, at which time and place all the creditors and contributories of the said Company are requested to attend. The said Court has appointed Mr. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE, of Bombay, to act as Chairman of such meeting.

GUNGARAM BHAV, Pleader for Provisional Official Liquidators, Main Street, Camp Poona.

Poona, 25th June, 1894.

GEM RINGS.

FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10.00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
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Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

[By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEAK TRUSSES, DOORS AND WINDOWS, TIMBER, OLD IRON, &c.

Under instructions from Captain G. H. Hemming, R. E., Executive Engineers, Bombay Defences, M. W., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., at H. M. S. Dockyard, Fort, consisting a of number of teak old trusses, purlins, scantlings, planks, gates, teak frames and windows with iron bars, plain shutters, window shashes, wooden fencing, C. I. lamp posts with lamps, C. I. pipes, old iron scraps, semi-circular fencing with glasses, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, Hall Carpets, Pictures, Utensils, Garden Plants, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Khimjee Vardhaman and others, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., at Naraen Dabuker Road, Land's End, Malabar Hill, consisting of drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round and side tables, pier glasses, 5, 8, and 4 light hanging chandeliers, pictures, table ornaments, hall carpets, globe and wall brackets, lamps, marble chair, iron table and benches, brass and marble figures, copper and brass utensils, garden plants, &c.

The Furniture is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 25, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., beg to notify that from the 25th instant their OFFICES and GODOWNS, will be at Nos. 5, 7 and 9, BELL LANE, FORT.

Bombay, 25th June, 1894.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to the Public that the POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED by me to MIRZA FAIAZ ALI in December, 1884, has been CANCELLED.

MIRZA SABET ALI WALLAD ABAN SAB.

Hyderabad Deccan, 18th June, 1894.

TO ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FIRST CLASS ENGINEERING BUSINESS, for SALE, at Quetta, complete with Workshops fully equiped.

For full particulars apply to the ASSIGNEES, Messrs. RUSSELL and Co., Quetta.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1894 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Seventh Day of June next, at 10 o'clock, in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 20th Day of May, 1894.

COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED,

AN Active, fully qualified OVERSEER, Competent to set out, measure up and Supervise Engineering Works. Salary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per mensem according to qualifications and permanent employment.

2. A SURVEYOR for the purpose of Completing Survey and Plan of Porbanbar Town. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 according to qualifications.

Apply with Copies of Testimonials before 1st August, 1894, to STATE ENGINEER, Porbanbar, Kathiawar.

PROPOSED ENGINEERING SCHOOL, RANGOON.

WANTED, for the above School, for a term not exceeding five years, a HEAD MASTER, on a Salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

The curriculum of Studies will embrace Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Drawing and Surveying up to the Roorkee Standard for Upper and Lower Subordinates respectively.

A passed Roorkee Student, with some practical experience of Engineering, preferred.

Service for the first 12 months will be probationary.

Six months' notice must be given on either side to terminate engagement.

Travelling allowance to Rangoon under the rules in the Civil Service Regulations will be refunded after 6 months, if services are retained.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P. W. D., Burma, Rangoon.

M. P. COODE, Offg. Under-Secy. to C. C., P. W. D., Burma.

12th June, 1894.

SELLING OFF !!! SELLING OFF !!!

CRICKET REQUISITES.

				Rs.	a.
1	Cricket Bats (Superior) Treble-Cane handle ...		each	5	8
2	Do.	do.	Double do. do.	4	0
3	Do.	do.	Single do. do.	3	8
4	Do.	do.	Plain for practice do.	3	8

(*Other qualities to order only.*)

5 Cricket Stumps (full size) superior, brass-ferruled, iron shoes, with bails, per set of six 4 8

6 Cricket Balls, four-seamed, strictly correct size & weight, each Rs. 1-4 & 1 12

YOUTHS' BATS, YOUTHS' STUMPS, &c.

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THE CELEBRATED SPECIAL DEMON RACKET.

THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably THE BEST adapted for all services required.

THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the bold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.

TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT" BADMINTON BATS [very superior], each Rs. 2.

SHUTTLECOCKS [superior quality], per dozen Rs. 3-8.

TENNIS NETS [full size], each Rs. 3-8.

BADMINTON NETS [full size], each Rs. 2.

Terms Cash or V. P. Post.

☞ PRESS OPINION. ☜

TENNIS BATS.—Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Sialkot, are offering Bats, the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best Bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and above all in perfectly even and tight netting, these Bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—*The Englishman*, 26th December 1892.

JAMES TURNER & CO., Sialkot (Punjab).

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE: 4 Annas.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
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JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CABSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local description, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application, The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, Hig Holborn, LONDON.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I loveyou very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclose letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijidn speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quananity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD, "45, Leicester-square, London, W.C., "21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

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Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

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Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent p. a. on Daily Balances.

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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months ..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission ⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... }	" ⅛th "

R. KENNEDY, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... -.£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum:

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	" 1885	"	966,107
"	" 1887	"	985,043
"	" 1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.....	" 8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—	
1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	" 5,763,091
1892	" 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 80 years.

AN

ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company ar the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LONAULI HOTEL is OPENED, and It will be KEPT through the WHOLE YEAR. No Trouble will be spared for the Passengers. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and a good Management.

S. BOMANJEE, Proprietor.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE

OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .....

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	100 / 50 / 15	16 p. c.	165 cdd / 65 to 70 / 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	80,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	40,000	400	400	7 pr. ct.	420
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	41	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	625	612½	8 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 74	310xd / 225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 200	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,270
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	125	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	600	600	Rs. 75	1,320
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	6 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	Rs. 20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee & Survety Ship Assn	9,000	100	10	18 pr.ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.	1 800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Khangir B. Karani & Co. Ld	3,000	500	100	5 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurzon Shoe Leading	500	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Mackie & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 16	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	80	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In. Secondy & Co.	350	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	910xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19xd
			100		
			25		
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I. P. R Consolidated Stock	—	4100	all	5 p.c.	3,4
B. B. &C. I. R.	—	2 18	—	do.	
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Axtor	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,30
Albert Glaning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert Murrayshee	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,06
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	2 000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	142½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		107
Btoach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	all	14	107 / 185
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	105
Fort	515	2500	500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	300	50		Nil	420
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	3	450
Hirooll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khanderao	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahnva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahsudpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	500	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Motcali Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	395
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	232
New Beraz	1,300	500	500	Nil	525
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	188	1,80
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,00	1000	Rs. 6	21 / 1,060
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct	330
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 0	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	780
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	750		Rs. 10	540
Coocria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.. 5	400
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	6,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	710
Hinguzhat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bullough's	1,000	500	500	Nil	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	510
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		115
Jewraj Baloo, Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840
Khandesh	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	590
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil	82
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Lord Reay Mfg	2,500	100	103	Nil	150
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	827½
Mahalaxmee	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,532½
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,582½
Morarji Goculdas	6,000	0	250	Nil	125
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,950	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.60	1,840xd
Madura Mills	4,500	100	100		
National	1,779	100	1,000	Nil.	pa-
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	6,725	625	625	Nil	345
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,240
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	485
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	—	775
Sholapore Mills	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,335
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Southern Mahrasta	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	332½
Star of India	1,200	250	250	12½	170
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	675	500	500	Rs. 15	490
Vyankhunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Victoria Mills	980	50	900	15	600
Western India	600	1,00	1,000	Nil	300
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	680
Union Mills Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-10
China Leaf	"	29-4 Nominal.
Petin, Bar Gold old	"	29-0 "
Do. do. new	"	29-2 "
Australia do.	"	29-3
Bombay do.	"	29-0
English Sovereigns	"	13-4
Do. Dreszone	"	13-4
Bar Silver 17 Bottereen	"	97
Do. 17½ do.	"	97
Carolus Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexicar do.	"	185
Fine pieces	"	210

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A., Literary and Musical Entertainment, Lecture Hall of the Grant Road Branch, 8-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahmani entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Hiroshima Maroo and Karagola entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers City of Perth and Ganges yesterday; the steamer Abana left it on Sunday, and the steamer Manilla yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p. m. sharp, weather permitting.

Y. M. C. A.—A literary and musical entertainment will be given, in the lecture hall of the Grant Road branch, to-night, at 8-30 o'clock. An attractive programme has been arranged. All are welcome including ladies.

BURGLARY IN THE FORT.—Asima Benjamin, a woman, residing at Oak Lane, Fort, has reported to the police that during her absence from home, on the 21st instant, her premises were broken into, by opening the lock on the door by means of a duplicate key, and property, of the value of Rs. 217, stolen therefrom.

ACCIDENTALLY SCALDED.—Johari Mohan, a shop-keeper, at Lower Colaba, was, on Saturday, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from scalds caused by a chatty of boiling milk accidentally falling on him. Johari after being treated at the hospital, was allowed to go home.

RETURN TO INDIA.—Mr. Sheikh Z. H. Fasih-ud-din Ahmed, Hyderabadee, son of Nawab Rafathyar Jung, Bahadur, Subahdar of Gulbarga, after a long sojourn in England, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday, and left for Hyderabad, by last evening's mail. During his short stay here Mr. Fasih-ud-din Ahmed was principally occupied in exchanging visits with some of the leading members of the Moslem community.

AN UNFORTUNATE POLICEMAN.—Mahomed Khan Currim Khan, a police sepoy, climbed up a mango tree, in the compound of the Mazagon Police Court, to collect some dry wood, on Sunday, and while standing on a branch, lost his footing, and fell down from a distance of about twelve feet, sustaining injuries to his head and spine. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Vithabai, a woman, aged eighteen years, residing with her parents, on the Dadar Road, was, on Sunday, standing near a window in her house, when she was suddenly seized with a fit, and fell on to the road, a distance of about sixteen feet, but, fortunately, sustained no serious injury. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, whence she was allowed to go home. From inquiries it was ascertained that the woman has been subject to fits for the last four months.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting) :—

March	Tel-el-Kebir ..... W Fullerton.
Overture	Bauer und Dichter ..... Suppe.
Valse	The Flower Show ..... Coote.
Selection	La Mascotte ..... Audran.
Gavotte	Le Bijou ..... Celan Kottaun.
Polka	P and O ..... Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST WATCHMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hack charged Somair Matadin, a Purdesi, with stealing cocoed seed, valued at Rs. 5, from the godown of Haji Mahomed Rahim. Accused who was employed as a watchman at the godown, cut open three bags, and gave a large quantity of the seed to two labourers to sell for him. The police arrested the labourers on suspicion, and they made certain statements which led to the arrest of the accused. Evidence having been adduced his Worship sentenced accused to three months' hard labour.

SHIKAR.—A correspondent writes :—Some few days ago, a well-known sportsman, living not forty miles away from the Hurda station, in the Central Provinces, started on a shooting excursion, and bagged, in four days, from start to finish, two large tigers and two panthers. One of the tigers is supposed to have been a man-eater; at any rate, he had been a terror to many a village within the limits of the Hoshangabad district, the inhabitants of which are said to be extremely thankful for his destruction. The skin of the animal is of no particular beauty, and measures from tip to tip ten feet and four inches. The other tiger killed measured eleven feet and seven inches, and looked a perfect animal. The panthers were of ordinary size.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of Dina Gopal, a Purdesi, aged twenty-two years, residing at Purbhadevi Road. On Sunday afternoon, deceased was standing on the weather-board of a window, on the third storey of a house, at the Old Nagpada, and applying dammer, when he lost his balance, and fell down on to the road, a distance of about thirty-five feet. When picked up, he was found unconscious and bleeding from the ears. He was placed in a victoria for conveyance to the J. J. Hospital, but died on the way. His body was then taken to the morgue. A verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts was returned by the jury.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu girl, named Soorabai, aged eleven years, residing with her parents, at Coombarwada. At about 7 p.m., on the 16th instant, the deceased bent over the fireplace, and was going to cover a pot of rice, which was being boiled, when she lost her balance and fell down, and her arms striking against the pot, upset it, with the result that the whole of the contents fell on the right side of her body, severely scalding it. Some household remedies were applied to the injured part, and the girl was treated at home. On the following day, Soorabai was seized with spasms, and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she became worse, and died on Sunday evening. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Poonja Kalloo, a Mahomedan, stood charged, at the instance of Inspector Roberts, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Paya, a Hindu woman, by means of a bludgeon, on the 25th April last. The woman had, a few days before the occurrence, come to Bombay from Karjat, and put up at Paltan Road. She abused accused for making some indecent proposals to her. Accused went away but returned at night, and finding her asleep, gave her a severe blow on the head. She was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Dr. Charles Easden, house-surgeon of the hospital, who treated the woman, deposed that the left cheek and temple were swollen and bruised. There was a black-eye on the left side of the face; a contused wound of three-quarters of-an-inch in length on the left eye-brow, and a fracture of the bone at the seat of the wound. Accused was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN PARTNERS.—On a certain information received, Superintendent Brewin proceeded to the Victoria Terminus, yesterday morning, and awaited the arrival of a gentleman, who was expected to come by the mail train, from Poona, at 11-30 a.m. The train arrived, and the expected traveller, with a small bag in his hand, alighted on the platform, closely followed by another traveller. On seeing the Superintendent present at the station, the latter gentleman asked him to arrest the gentleman with the handbag, under a very peculiar circumstance. It appears that the second gentleman, Mr. R. Gardry, a Madras and Bangalore contractor, had a dispute about Rs. 30,000 with his partner, the gentleman with the handbag, and had taken a civil action against him in the Madras High Court. Having heard that the partner intended to leave the jurisdiction of the court, Mr. Gardry kept a close watch over his movements, and succeeded in coming upon him just as he was about to leave Bangalore for Bombay with a bag, which he supposed to contain the money claimed. Mr. Gardry got into the train and travelled with his partner, keeping a close watch over him at every station, and wiring telegrams for his arrest. A telegram was also sent to Superintendent Brewin, to await the arrival of a European, at the Victoria Terminus. The gentleman having alighted on to the platform, Mr. Gardry appealed the Superintendent to arrest him, but as there was no legal justification for such a step, the officer could not do so, and both the gentlemen left the station.

POONA VITAL STATISTICS.—There were 4,370 births registered in the city of Poona during the year ending 31st March last. The number of deaths registered during the corresponding period of last year amounted to 3,160, including 1,634 deaths from fever, 114 from small-pox, 136 from cholera, 47 from accidents, and the rest from miscellaneous causes.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

BEATING A WIFE TO DEATH.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAKHMA WALAD RAMA.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. A. Steward, Additional Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in May last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The Sessions Judge found it proved that the accused caused the death of his wife by beating her with a stick about the body and legs, and that in so doing he became liable to be punished under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The Assistant Surgeon at Malegaon showed that the immediate cause of death was rupture of the woman's spleen caused by violence. The spleen was extensively diseased, but great violence must have been used to cause death. There were marks of beating all over the body, the back was black and blue, and on the thighs the blood had coagulated from the blows of sticks. Two of her teeth were knocked out. The Sessions Judge thought upon the evidence that a most barbarous assault had been committed upon the woman. When questioned by the Court, accused gave an incoherent account about four men having beaten her for some cause, which was not clear, but he produced no evidence to support this defence. The reason for accused beating his wife appeared to have been that he discovered her misconduct with one Sayla, who indiscreetly mentioned to him that she had received five rupees from him as the price of shame. The Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

The accused, in his appeal to the High Court, said that he committed the offence in "the heat of anger." His wife used to behave in a bad manner, and he struck her only two blows with a stick to intimidate her. He did not strike her with the object of causing her death.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, rejected the appeal.

DACOITY IN A SUGAR-CANE MILL.

IMPERATRIX VS. APPYA BIN LAGMANNA AND TWO OTHERS.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in April last, convicted them and others of dacoity and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for three years each. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused.

The accused were said to have driven the occupants away from the complainant's sugar-cane mill by showers of stones, and then to have stolen therefrom seven large blocks of sugar and two blankets after a fight with the complainant and his son, in which the first accused got a cut on his shoulder with an axe. The case was clearly one of dacoity. This case for the prosecution was that the accused and others banded together to rob the complainant's sugar-cane mill, and proceeded towards it at night, collecting stones on their way. When within range of the mill, they began to throw stones towards it and all the people working in it, who fled and hid themselves in the surrounding crops and elsewhere. The owner of the mill and his son, however, stayed and resolved to protect the cattle at all events. Four or five men rushed at the complainant, whom the first accused knocked down senseless with a club. Complainant's son, seeing his father fall, struck the first accused with an axe, and at the same time received a cut on his hand from some sharp instrument. All the accused fled. It was reported to the police that one of the dacoits was wounded with an axe. The police ordered all the suspected characters to assemble; and, missing the first accused, searched for him, and found him with a cut on his shoulder, and obtained from him information which resulted in the arrest of other nine dacoits, who pointed out where they had hidden the stolen property. All the accused made confessions.

The jury, who assisted in the trial, unanimously found the three appellants guilty, and they were sentenced as mentioned above. The rest were acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the appeal.

DACOITY IN A WANJARIS' CAMP.

IMPERATRIX VS. LALYA WALAD MALKHAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who, in April last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

It appeared that there was a dacoity committed in the tanda of the Wanjaris at Pathrad, and that though the Wanjaris at first retreated, they eventually drove off the dacoits, and no booty was carried off by the latter. The dacoits were said to have been armed with guns, and to have fired off blank cartridge. One man stated that while he was sleeping in the hut of his master, the accused came and struck him with a stick on his left arm. There were marks of contusions on the cheek, chest, and back of the accused. He endeavoured to account for these by saying that he was running to see what the disturbance was in the village, and he fell into a water channel in which there were stones, and so received the injuries. The accused had made a confession, in which he admitted that the dacoity was committed by him and fourteen other persons from the country above the Ghats in the Wanjaris' camp. Some of them had guns. They attacked the camp about 9 p.m., when half the camp was asleep. The Multanis fired guns at the Wanjaris. They only let off blank charges. The Wanjaris first fled away, but afterwards they returned in a body and attacked them, beating them with sticks and throwing stones at them. The dacoits then took to their heels.

The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty, and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the appeal.

THE MONSOON.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Karachi, which arrived here, on the 24th instant, from Karachi, under the command of Captain J. W. Livingstone, experienced ordinary monsoon after leaving Karachi, but no rain.—The s. s. Westmeath came into harbour, on Sunday, from Barry, under the command of Captain J. Johnson. The vessel encountered from England to Gibraltar fine and foggy weather; in the Mediterranean Sea fine and adverse winds; in the Indian Ocean heavy monsoon, for twelve hours, and afterwards moderate and light winds.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

108-92—Ardasir, H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S—Little, S N and M and Wadia and G—Part heard.
629-93—Shamrao, P—Heerabai alias Saloobai vs Pandoo Casinath Thacker—Chalk, W and S.
390-93—Payne, G and S—Govindjee Mohunjee vs Dossa Kirpal —Mansukla, D and J.
407-91—Tyabjee, D P and C—Hajee Khan Habib Khan vs Ramjee, Antone and another—Chalk, W and S.
268-92—Chalk, W and S—Pacotti San Jao vs Dagree—T A Bland.

For further direction on Commissioner's Report and Costs.

154-93—Wadia and G—Hajee Haroon Hajee Tyeb vs Hajee Ally Janmahomed.
78-93—Mansukla, J and J—Bai Dahi alias Nanivahu vs Hurgovandas Jeewandas and another—Muljee and R, and Little, S, N and B.
145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai and others vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others—Payne, G and S—Munsukla, D and G—Crawford, B and Co and Edgelow and G.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

24-93—M H Khan—Ramprsad Sewohand and others vs Hajarimull Gungaram Rathi.
56-94—T A Bland—William Watson and another vs George Vernon Burrows.
85-94—Payne G and S—Ramchunder Mehga and others vs Ragnath Sadashiv Jayakar—Nanu and H.
149-94—Payne G and S—Canjee Purbut and others vs Kurvabai—Brown and M.
172-94—Bhalshunker and K—Goredhandas Khatao and another vs Ambina Kadajey Ramgrah Hebber bin Munjaya Febber—Dikshit and H.
192-94—Janardhan and A—Jodia Harivalubh Goolabchand vs Bhansali Mohunlal Vithaldas.
251-94—Payne, G and S—Tribhowundas Jadhowjee vs Curreom bhoy Ebranjee and another—M L Shroff.

Defended New Long Causes.

75-92—Nanu and H—Manvel Henriques vs Joseph Agostinho Chaves—M H Khan—Part heard.
91-94—Ardasir, H and D—The Standard Oil Co. and others vs Ramjee Moorarjee—Chalk, W and S.
95-94—Ardasir, H and D—Ardesir Framjee and others vs Merwanjee Hormusjee Mody—Edgelow and G.
96-94—Bhalshunker and K—Thaker Laljee Goculdas and another—Rajaram Luxmon Khot and another—Payne, G and S.
88-94—Bicknell, M and M—Bai Sonabai vs Bai Ruttonbai and others—Bicknell, M and M.
121-94—Bicknell, M and M—Eduljee Shapurjee vs Shirinbai and others—Ardesir, H and D and Bhalshunker and K.

[Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Summary Suit.

253-94—Roughton and B—G E D Roulet vs Albert Fetterle—Framjee and M.

Long Causes for Dismissal.

564-93—Ardasir H and D—Abdoolabhoy Rehmoobhoy vs Charles A Turner and another—Payne G and S.
565-93—Joomabhoy Damjee vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Cause.

75-92—Mathubhai and J—Motichand Harukchand and another vs Manockchand Kapurchand—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

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THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

PROTEST MEETING AT POONA.

A PUBLIC meeting was held at the Anandodbhova Theatre in Poona City on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, for the purpose of adopting a Memorial to the House of Commons protesting against the action of the Secretary of State and of the Indian Government in the matter of the Simultaneous Examinations Question. The theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity and such was the rush for seats that several Policemen had to be stationed at the entrance to prevent overcrowding. The meeting was a large and an egthusiastic one, all the resolutions submitted being carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide, seconded by Rao Bahadur Sohoni Rao Bahadur N. J. Kirtane was voted to the chair. The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, remarked that the fact that such large number had come to the meeting proved that the people were alive to the importance of the occasion. A crisis had overtaken the Indian people, and he might almost say a crisis had overtaken the Indian administration. The House of Commons had, in June last year, passed a resolution in which it said that henceforth Examinations for the Civil Service of India would be held simultaneously in England and in India, and that resolution, passed by the most august assembly in the world was about to be negatived. The question had been referred to the Government of India and the local governments, and as was to be expected these Governments urged that to carry out the resolution would be disastrous both to England and to India. The Chairman said that this really meant that the scheme was not palatable to the official world of India. However, the House of Commons must look to its own authority and not allow itself to be over-ruled by its servants in England and in India. The Chairman said the resolution might be delayed but it could not be destroyed, as the House of Commons would not permit its servants to over-rule its decisions. Professor G. K. Gokhale then proposed the following resolution :—I That in the opinion of this meeting the recent decision of the Secretary of State for India on the subject of Simultaneous Examinations is, in the highest degree, unsatisfactory and disappointing and is moreover entirely inconsistent with the pledges given to the natives of this country by the Parliamentary Statue of 1833 and Her Majesty's Gracious Proclamation of 1858.

Mr. Gokhale said that as he rose to move that resolution and looked around him, his mind went back to the meating held in that very place some twelve months ago in connection with the very same subject which was now before them. On that occasion they had met to celebrate an event of great national rejoicing and their hearts then were warm with hope, for the House of Commons had adopted the resolution which the Secretary of State and the Government of India were now endeavouring to defeat. On the present occasion they had assembled to turn that rejoicing into a note of complaint. The Secretary of State had taken the most inexpedient step of addressing a despatch to the Government of India calling upon the latter to state its reasons against holding simultaneons examinations for the Civil Service in England and in India. Mr. Gokhale divided his resolution into two parts. The first part stated that the decsion of the Secretary of State was in the highest degree disappointing and unsatisfactory; and the second part set out that it was entirely in consistent with the pledges given to the Natives of this country. There were more grounds than one for considering the Secretary of State's decision as unsatisfactory and disappointing. In the first place, it postponed the fruition of those hopes which the natives of this country had so long cherished, secondly, it introduced a new principle into the constitutional working of the administration of India; and thirdly, because for the first time the decision lays down that the vast majority of the Civil Servants in this country are to be Europeans always and for ever. They had grave reason to complain of the action of Her Majesty's present ministers. When the House of Commons passed the resolution, a howl was raised by the India Office, which is compared of Anglo-Indians who are alway against the natives of this country. The India office therefore did its best to oppose effect being given to the resolution. When the Committee of the National Congress put some pressure on Lord Kimberly and on Mr. Gladstone they gave some hopes of the resolution being carried out. They said that the despatch to the Government of India was particularly worded in the way it was because they wanted to ask the Government of India to State in what manner effect could be given to the resolution. The only question therefore was as to the mode in which it was proposed that effect should be given to the resolution. Then again Mr. George Russell, when he was Under-Secretary for India, deliberately went out of his way to say that though he had opposed simultaneous examinations being held when the proposition was brought before the House, it was neither his intention nor the intention of the Secretary of State, the House having passed the resolution, to thwart effect being given to it. That statement they rightly construed into a distinct promise on the part of the Secretary of State to carry out the resolution. Regarding the second reason for considering the decision of the Secretary of State as unsatisfactory and disappointing viz., because it introduced a new principle into the constitutional working of the administration of India Mr Gokhale said that if the Government of India could set aside a resolution of the House of Commons in the way they proposed to do, the only safeguard against absolute despotism they now possessed would be taken away for the people of India. It was declared that a large population of the appointments in the Civil Service must be held by Europeans, and it was laid down that after the limit of 18 per cent. had been reached, the Civil Service was to be closed to the Natives of India. No matter what tests the natives might be prepared to pass, they were doomed to hold that a subordinate position in the administration for ever. The equality promised by the Queen's proclamation could not therefore be realised in practice, for the cream of the Service was to be reserved for ever for Europeans. It was said that if Simultaneous Examinations were instituted Bengalees would preponderate, and that the Bengalees would have despised by those who would have to serve under us. Mr. Gokhale denied that this would be so, and even if the Bengalees did beat the other classes they would as gladly serve under Europeans, and Bengalees were Natives of India. Under a pretence of protecting the backward classes the Government wanted to continue the present system. The second part of the resolution was, Mr. Gokhale said, even easier to prove. They all knew that under the enactment of 1833 it was laid down that thereafter there was to be one test and only one for the public service, and that was a test of fitness. That was reiterated in the Proclamation of 1858. It was argued specially by the Bombay Government, that holding the Examination in India was no disqualification to any one and therefore it was not inconsistent with the promise held out to the people of India. The Government of Madras however, had pointed out that holding the examination 6000 miles away amounted to what might be regarded as a race disqualification. The very fact that the Indian Government were afraid that if the Civil Service examination was held simultaneously in England and in India, the Civil Service would be swamped by Natives, was an indirect admission that the Natives were terribly handicapped under the present system. They need not however, Mr. Gokhale urged in conclusion, be unduly depressed regarding the future. There was a great struggle before them and they should remember that a victory was not worth having which had not to be fought hard for.

Mr. N. N. Bhore having seconded the resolution, it was put to the meeting and carried by acclamation.

Mr. M. B. Namjoshi then proposed :—

Proposed by Mr. Mahadev Ballal Namjoshi, seconded by Mr. Ramchandra Keshav Limaye and supported by Mr. Vishnu Anant Patvardhan. That this meeting hereby desires to give expression to its emphatic conviction that the recently constituted Provincial Service falls far short of the legitimate expectations of the Indian people and that the holding of the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in India and England will alone satisfy their just aspirations in the matter.

Mr. Namjoshi urged that the Provincial Service Scheme as formulated by the Bombay Government was a death blow to higher education, and it was a scheme which created racial difference between Her Majesty's subjects. The scheme was also misleading, for the Sikhs and Mahomedans did not wish to enter the Civil Service; they wanted to enter the Military service, and in refusing them this Government wished them to believe they were protecting them their interest in the matter of the Civil Service. If the Sikhs and Mahomedans understood the matter properly they would see how the Government was to blind them. He then referred to several trying of the argument raised in the despatch of the Government of Bombay and characterise them as all as flimsy.

Mr. R. K. Limaye seconded the resolution which was put to the meeting and carried by acclamation.

Mr. B. G. Tilak then proposed that the following memorial to the House of Commons be adopted :—

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

SATURDAY'S latest market news by wire through Reuter were chronicled in our report of that evening's date; and no telegrams calling for notice in this column are meantime to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	745,810
" " Branches...	"	"	632,103
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	1,251,614
Government Securities	Inc.	"	386,977
Other Authorized "	Unch.	"	
Loans	Inc.	"	723,837
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	"	"	80,665
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	284,850
Cash.....	"	"	312,064

Although the Money Market remained easy last week, no further reduction was made in the Presidency Bank's rates, and the Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows a diminution in the Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon of some 3 lakhs, at 219¼ lakhs, compared with the figures at the end of the week preceding, due to an increase in the trade demand for Money meantime. This may well have been caused by the increased activity in two of the principal export markets in the week under notice, and is indicated by the changes in the three items of Private Deposits, Loans, and Bills Discounted which disclose, in the aggregate, an expansion in trade requirements of 20¼ lakhs, compared with a falling off of 8¼ lakhs, and of 43 lakhs in the two previous weeks, respectively. On the other hand, however, there had been a material increase in Government Deposits both at the Bank's head office and at the branches which counterbalanced to a great extent the reduction of the Balance from the cause above mentioned. The Cotton and Seeds markets have now both become quiet again; but there are large quantities of stuff which must go forward sooner or later, and their movement may at any time relieve the normal dulness of the monsoon months, and lead again to some temporary increase in the demand for Money.

COTTON.—Again to-day nothing whatever has been done in Cotton for export, and only very moderate business—aggregating 1,450 bales—by the Mills, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices all unchanged. The purchases consist of 300 Wudwan, at Rs. 188; 250 each of Bengal, at Rs. 158; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 183; 200 each of Indore, at Rs. 182; Barsee, at Rs. 191; and Veerumgaum, at Rs. 194; and 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 170 per candy.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone, but with only a small export business passing, prices being unchanged for all deliveries.

SEEDS have been a quiet market, with business upon a moderate scale, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	5,964	bales.
Wheat.....	20,849	cwts.
Linseed	14,395	"
Rapeseed	17,180	"
Poppyseed	1,091	"
Groundnuts	2,805	"
Castorseed.....	1,008	"
Rice	62,028	"

FREIGHTS remain dull. The Kirby Hall (s) for early July loading, has engaged a line of Wheat for Liverpool at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits, and a moderate amount of Bank remittance was taken at the quotations; but, no Merchants' Bills coming out, rates receded 1-32d., all round, when a few small amounts of three months' sight Bills were placed at 1s. 1 3-32d. A little Gold was also reported as being sold to Banks, at Rs. 29-0-6, per tolah; but the business passing in any direction has again been very limited. From Calcutta also we learn that rates there opened the same as here, but receded during the day to the same extent as ours, at the close, which were as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 0 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1d.	"
Credits do.	...1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	...1·37½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 104¾ for Fours for Money and the near Account, and at 104¼ for July; but rates declined in a quiet market, to 104 5-8, and 104 7-16 in the three positions, respectively, leaving off, however, with a steady feeling at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in these rates. 3½ per Cents have been quoted ¼ per cent. lower, at 102.

SHARES.—There has been more upward movement in Cotton Press Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 12½ in Munmar; of Rs. 10 in French; of Rs. 7½ in Bombay Cotton; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba, and Volkarts. In Mill shares, Lord Reay have declined Rs. 20; and Western India, Rs. 5; while Manockji Petit have advanced Rs. 12½; and Western India Rs. 5. Bombay-Burma Trading have declined Rs. 25 for the first issue. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 5; Port Canning Rs. 2½; and Bombay Ice Rs. 2. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 10 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	101
3 per cent. Rentes.....	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56½
Bar Silver	29 7-8

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem arrived this morning.

French mail steamer Melbourne, from China, arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Karachi), on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. Pei-Ho left Aden for Zanzibar, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 23, compared with the Statement of June 16, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	June 16. Rs.	June 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	43,18,158	55,63,938
Do. do. at Branches	37,56,757	43,74,367
Other Deposits	3,33,78,398	3,11,26,694
Post Bills	6,069	6,069
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,35 035	34,25,556
Rs. ..	5,80,30,317	5,83,47,137
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	87,12,735	90,99,712
Cash Credits on do. do.	70,73,427	67,98,190
Loans do. do. do.	1,19,01,210	1,19,35,047
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	74,77,242	75,57,907
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,353		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,55,000	3,95,351	3,95,351
Stamps &c.	24,472	21,984
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	9,69,697	5,94,847
Cash and Currency Notes	2,22,36.183	2,19,34,119
Rs. ..	5,80,30,317	5,83,47,713

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JUNAGADH.

DEATH.

MUNSHI—June 23, at Junagadh, Fatmabai, the wife of Gulam Mohamed B. Munshi, Barrister-at-Law, and Chief Judge, Junagadh, aged 20.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—June 21, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieut H S Alexander, 16th M I, of a son.

COPE—June 20, at Madras, the wife of Conductor E Cope, P W D, of a daughter

MARRIOTT—June 20, at 2, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of C R Marriott, CS, of a son.

MCNAIR—June 16, at 13, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of Geo B McNair, of a son.

ROMILLY—June 18, at Cottissa, Ootacamund, the wife of George Romilly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRADY—CRAVEN—June 11, at St Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Very Revd Father E Lafont, S J Harry Alfred Brady, Solicitor, Calcutta, to Anne Mary, eldest daughter of James Craven, District Traffic Superintendent, East Indian Railway.

BULLOCK—BARNETT—June 20, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev A Acheson Williams, Mr Thomas William Bullock, Government Telegraph Department, to Ethelind Alice Kennet, elder daughter of Mr Edmund Barnett, Manager, Messrs Oakes and Co, Ootacamund.

DAVIES—NEVILLE-JONES—June 7, at Ghazipur, Sylhet, by the Rev W E White, A G Harvey Davies, to Clara, youngest daughter of F M Simmonds of Ghazipur Tea Estate.

MCLEOD—SMITH—June 18, at St Andrew's, Darjiling, by the Rev A G A Roberts, Donald McLeod, of Happy Valley Estate, to Jean, eldest daughter of James Graham Smith, Ardardan, Cardross, Dumbartonshire, N B.

DEATH.

THORPE—June 20, at Guntur, from sunstroke, Bertie, youngest son of P Thorpe, Telegraph Department, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1894.

THE assassination of President Carnot by the Italian Santo is a calamity for France, and may prove to be a misfortune for Europe. Since Henry IV. fell under the knife of Ravaillac no French Ruler has been the victim of an assassin, although nearly all of them have been the object of murderous plots, many of which have been marked by a ruthless disregard not only of the personal safety of the plotters but of the life and limbs of bystanders. This was especially the case in the attempt on the life of Napoleon III., when Orsini and Poereo threw detonating bombs into his carriage and amongst his escort, and sent death and wounds amongst the crowd congregated at the entrance of the Opera House. The three predecessors of M. Carnot in the Presidency of the Republic, M. Thiers, Marshal MacMahon, and M. Grevy, were fortunate enough to escape the sinister attention of Messieurs les Assassins. No attempt was made on the life of President Thiers who suppressed the Commune with a draconian firmness which the Man of Blood and Iron could not have desired to exceed; Marshal MacMahon, who was the Commander-in-Chief of the Versailles Army which shot down the Communists in thousands to avenge the burning of the historic buildings of Paris with petroleum, and who when in his turn called to the Presidential Chair, was falsely accused of meditating a *coup d'etat*, was not the object of an *attentat*. Nor was President Grevy, though the passions of Communists and Royalists were not assuaged under his regime, when moderate Republicanism came to be regarded as the definitive and legitimate form of Government in the eyes of France and of Europe. The Wilson scandals, bringing the Presidency of M. Grevy to a premature close, opened the way, as it for a moment seemed, to the ambition of the masterful Jules Ferry. It was said at the time that had it not been the declared intention of the insurrectionary element still surviving in Paris to rise if the "Tonquinois" were elected, that strong personality would have received the majority of the votes of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies sitting in Congress. General Saussier, believed to be the strongest soldier in France and the Generalissimo-designate for the occasion—so long anticipated, and always destined to recede into the distance—of the Great War which is to remodel Europe, was also a formidable candidate. But the fear that the election of a soldier might prove the signal for a European conflagration, added to the strength of those who, disliking Ferry and dreading the consequences of placing a popular and an aspiring General at the head of France, voted for the modest and retiring M. Sadi Carnot, whose name was scarcely known to the outside world. But he was personally known and esteemed by the members of both Chambers. The name he bore was historical; the grandson of the "Organiser of Victories," whose masterly disposition of the five armies which were called into existence saved France from the invasion during the Revolution, seemed of itself a good omen. He received 618 votes, while General Saussier obtained 188, Jules Ferry and de Freycinet receiving only six each. That was in the final vote; but even at the first ballot 303 were given to Carnot; Ferry following with 212, General Saussier, 148; de Freycinet 76; General Appert, 72; and M. Brisson, 27. As none of the candidates had a clear majority—half the total votes plus one—the second ballot became necessary. MM. Ferry and de Freycinet, seeing that they had no chance against Carnot gave way in his favour, with the result stated above. It was recorded at the time that men held their breath until the result of the second ballot was announced to the Congress, when the air was rent by cries of "Vive la Republique" again and again repeated.

President Carnot justified the confidence reposed in him. While devoting himself with unostentatious energy to the task of completing the military and material re-organisation of France, his influence made for peace—peace with honour, in the best sense. His firm and conciliatory attitude favourably impressed the population over whose destinies he presided for nearly the full term of the decennate for which he was nominated—a privilege denied to any of his predecessors—while it gained the respect of the other European Powers. The confidence which the calm, reserved, and undemonstrative President inspired was one of the chief factors in the *rapprochement* with Russia, which, without endangering peace, confronted the Triple Alliance with a combination that imposed prudence on those who until then believed that they alone held the gates of peace and war. No breath of scandal touched the Elysée, while he inhabited it. Admirably seconded by Madame Carnot, who mingled grace with dignity, the Presidential Court, for such it was, almost reconciled the Faubourg St. Germain to the inevitable; and at the last elections the Royalists "rallied" to the Republic. The President was constitutional as the most constitutional of monarchs in the frank acceptance and loyal support given to ministers whom the favour of the Chamber imposed on the Elysee. He supported M. Constans, who was personally distasteful to him in the measures necessary to discredit and defeat Boulangism; he resolutely withheld the exercise of the right to pardon in the case of the Anarchists condemned to death under the new law. It has yet to appear whether his known determination to suppress all elements of disturbance may not have armed the hand of the assassin. The Italian Santo's refusal to state the motive of his crime would seem to indicate that he was not under the influence of Anarchist infatuation, for the Anarchists without exception glory in their cynical warfare against society, and their contempt of human life.

It is premature to speculate on the possible effect of this lamentable crime on the political situation in France, and upon the peace of Europe. If there be a recrudescence of the ill-will between certain sections of the French and Italian press, and of those whom the publicists of both countries influence, the European peace may be compromised on that side which, for some years, has been in many respects the most dangerous side. In France, when the first feeling of dismay and terror has subsided all minds will be directed to the question of the succession to the Presidential Chair, made vacant with such terrible swiftness when all were looking forward to the election which in due course would have taken place next December. The general belief was that M. Carnot would be re-elected; but it was an almost open secret that M. Cassimir-Perrier allowed himself to be defeated on an unimportant issue, a few weeks since, in order that he might have a better chance, as a politician standing apart from the tumult of Parliamentary life of succeeding M. Carnot in December. Having been appointed to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies in succession to M. Dupuy who has formed a Ministry to replace his own M. Cassimir-Perrier will now have circumstances in his favour when the Congress of both Houses meet in Versailles, in a few days, to replace President Carnot. Whoever may be selected to succeed to the immense charge borne so well for nigh seven years, will not possess the experience of President Carnot, and cannot hope, at all events for some time to come, to secure the confidence which was widely placed in that statesman by his countrymen and by the foreigners alike. M. Carnot's influence made for peace: that which his successor may wield, will be, at the outset at all events, an unknown quantity. It may be hoped that this calamity which has deprived France of her Chief Magistrate and her foremost citizen will not have the disastrous consequences which flowed, directly and indirectly, from the assassination of Henry of France and Navarre. The first monarch of the House of Bourbon had in contemplation when he was struck by the knife of a demented fanatic to constitute a European Commonwealth—a Union of the Sovereigns of Europe—to replace war by the decrees of an Arcapaegus to whom all States should submit on pain of being put under the ban of Europe. He had sounded Queen Elizabeth and gained her approval and promise of support; Pope Sixtus was ready to give his powerful aid towards the realisation of a scheme which promised to deliver the world from ever-recurring and senseless wars. The one obstacle was the House of Austria; and a league had been formed to humble its pride, and compel it to renounce its claim to Imperial supremacy. All plans being carefully prepared and the preparations completed, the King was about to set out on the vast undertaking when Ravaillac, an obscure fanatic, believing that the Bearnais was an enemy of religion and the Pope, lay in wait for him in a narrow street, and when the royal carriage was passing, drove a sharp knife into his illustrious victim's side. Had the life thus taken been prolonged, the course of French and even of European history might have been different. Henry had been warned of the danger of assassination, but he refused to take precautions, deeming them useless. It was his saying that "the man who does not fear for his own life, is the master of mine!" A somewhat similar contempt for precautions that may be useless possibly facilitated the work of the desperado, who has deprived France of her fourth President. Otherwise, it is not easy to account for the facility with which an unknown stranger approached and stabbed M. Carnot while proceeding to the Theatre at Lyons.

THE Central Provinces authorities, in their attempts to register the loss of human life and of cattle caused by wild animals, find as much difficulty in the classification as the apochryphal booking-clerk who termed a tortoise an insect. The Saugor gentleman, for instance, persists in showing nine deaths in 1893 as "due to scorpions and biscobras," while he of Wardha puts mad domestic dogs in the same category as "other (wild) animals" destroyed. Owing to similar errors, last year, the deaths of human beings from "other animals," which were shown as sixty-two in Raipur and twenty-six in Bilaspur, are now shown as three and nil, respectively, a marked discrepancy which cannot easily be explained. But it is not always well to pry into details, and so long as a man has been killed by a wild animal or venomous snake, it does not much matter what was the particular species of animal or snake responsible. The number of persons killed by wild animals in the Central Provinces has increased by twenty-four in the year, the total number being two hundred and fifty-six, forty-five occurring in two small zemindaris towards which the attention of shikaries is directed, as special endeavour is to be made with a view to the destruction of beasts of prey in these wild tracts. Fourteen deaths were caused by wolves, and of these nine occurred in Jubbulpore. The human deaths from snakes in the provinces amounted to the enormous total of a thousand and twenty-four. Leopards and panthers in Jubbulpore alone killed over thirteen hundred head of cattle. The number of animals throughout the province killed by wild animals and snakes amounted roughly to eight thousand five hundred. As was last year remarked, the rapid extermination of deer the natural prey of the tiger and panther by native shikaris has doubtless much to do with the increased destruction of cattle. The attention of district officers has been again called to this, and they are urged to check the wholesale slaughter of deer by greater caution in the grant of licences to professional shikaris and greater stringency in enforcing the regulations for the maintenance of a close season for the different species of deer, which, the Chief Commissioner has reason to believe, are now, to a great extent, a dead letter. But the wild animals have not had all their own way by any means, over two hundred tigers, five hundred leopards and panthers, a hundred bears, two hundred and fifty hyænas, a hundred wolves, and fifteen hundred snakes have been destroyed. Yet large as these numbers seem they are much smaller than last year by over three hundred in the aggregate of all animals. The Chief Commissioner now thinks it time to consider the suggestions made, fifteen months ago, by Sir Joseph Fayrer, as to fixing a general system of rewards for the destruction of snakes and animals, and the distribution of coloured plates illustrating the most venomous varieties of snakes. The system had been worked with some success in the Bombay Presidency, and there is no reason why it should not in the Central Provinces. The Commissioners are to be consulted as to the officers to be entrusted with the payment of rewards, and as to the scale on which the rewards shall be fixed. An experiment will then, we are assured, be made on the plan of uniform and energetic action. At present, it is believed that, although the reward offered is probably sufficient to induce the poorer classes of the towns to knock on the head such snakes as actually fall into their hands, are not sufficient to induce people to carry snakes from a distance or to turn professional snake-killers. We are glad to see that the removal of brush-wood, under-growth, and rubbish from village sites and compounds is being insisted upon, and this will hereafter, doubtless, tend to bring down mortality from snake-bite.

THE Government of India sometime ago expressed approval of the principle that prisoners in jails should be separately confined by night, and a desire that this principle should be kept in view when new jails are built. The suggestion is an excellent one, and in the interests of discipline should so far as possible be carried out. But the expense would undoubtedly be great, and on this ground the Punjab Government have been the first to offer objection. The financial difficulty in the way of complying with the wishes of the Government of India, says the Lieutenant-Governor, will be considerable, and then having said this, his Honour waxes humorous, and suggests carrying this system of separate confinement to both night and day. If, says he, the system of completely separate confinement both by day and night could be introduced, sentences might be so far reduced that the measure would involve little or no extra expense, and a suggestion has been made to the Government of India that the executive authorities should be empowered to substitute a reduced period of separate confinement for the whole or a portion of the term to which a prisoner may be sentenced by the Court. This is but an opinion, but solitary confinement in jails where profitable industries are carried on is an absolute impossibility. This is not the only original remark the Lieutenant-Governor makes in connection with the prison report. He casts doubt upon the time-honoured belief that boiling drinking water is conducive to health, and declared that in the Lahore Central Jail there was an increase in sickness and mortality during the time the water was boiled. And Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick proposed as a test of the value of boiling drinking water, that water which has been boiled shall be given to one-half the prisoners and the remainder have water which has not been boiled. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, that of the water is to be in the drinking.

THE s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 15th ultimo, left Aden, at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 5 p.m., on Saturday next.

WE understand that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has sanctioned certain rules, framed by Mr. Vincent, the Acting Commissioner of Police, prohibiting low-class Hindus from taking part in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PRESIDENT CARNOT ASSASSINATED.

PARIS, JUNE 24, MIDNIGHT.

President Carnot while proceeding to the theatre, at Lyons, to-night, was stabbed in the region of the heart, and his condition is hopeless.

The assassin has been arrested.

LATEST DETAILS.

PARIS, JUNE 25.

President Carnot expired, at 12-45 a.m., this morning.

LATER.

The assassin of President Carnot is an Italian, named Santo, a resident of the south of France. He declines to state his motives for the crime.

The wound inflicted was in the region of the liver and not the heart, as was at first supposed.

The assassin narrowly escaped being lynched by the mob.

The Prefect of Lyons announced in the theatre the news of the terrible event, and the audience received the intelligence with the most profound emotion.

CONGRESS SUMMONED AT VERSAILLES.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A Congress for the purpose of electing a new President in the place of the late M. Carnot is summoned to meet at Versailles, on Wednesday.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

Universal consternation and abhorrence has been expressed throughout France at President Carnot's assassination, and sympathetic articles have appeared in most of the English papers.

THE PONTYPRIDD DISASTER.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DEATHS.

Latest news from Pontypridd states that one hundred and fifty bodies have been recovered.

It is feared that one hundred more of the entombed miners are dead.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General James Gowan.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Australia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE ARMY CORPS SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

It is probable that the Army Corps Scheme will be considered shortly after Colonel Collen's return to India, as it is anticipated that he will have discussed the matter with the Home authorities. The Secretary of State's despatch may, therefore, be reasonably expected during the Simla session.

AFFAIRS IN WAZIRISTAN.

Reports from Waziristan continue to be alarming, and a vast number of fresh thefts are now reported. The Maliks will, according to present arrangements, assemble at an early date to consider what action to take, for the purpose of suppressing the raids in question.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy, on leaving Simla for the first tour, will visit Rawal Pindi, Peshawar, Quetta, and the Baluchistan Frontier, returning, *via* Lahore, to Calcutta. His Excellency will stay at Lahore probably for a few days; and may visit a few other small stations on the frontier.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

The names of the officers who are to succeed to the appointments in the Gilgit Agency, have been submitted to the Military Department for approval.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

The Gohna Lake rose over seventeen feet last week. No symptoms of any extensive breach have yet been observed.

FATAL TIGER ACCIDENT.

Another fatal tiger accident occurred on the 21st instant, when Mr. Peach, an old resident of Dehra Dun, who was out cheetah-shooting in the Sewaliks, met a tiger at which he fired, wounding the animal, which charged, carrying Mr. Peach off, death being instantaneous.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

It is improbable that the Simla-Kalka Railway will be built for several years, unless private enterprise undertakes the task, as the Government of India cannot afford to allot funds for the project.

CRICKET: GUNESHKHIND *VS.* KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

A cricket match between Guneshkhind and Kirkee came off to-day. Guneshkhind scored 107 runs in the first innings and 50 in the second. Kirkee in a single innings made 173 runs. Lord Harris returned the ball into the bowler's hands in both the innings. Captain Cox played the best for Guneshkhind and Farrier-Sergeant Young for the Kirkee team. Captain Stockdale bowled well for the Kirkee team. The following are the scores:—

GUNESHKHIND.

First Innings.

Lord Harris, c and b Stockdale	0
Colonel Harris, c Stockdale, b Newsom	12
Dr Martin, b Knight	10
Captain Cox, c Knight, b Stockdale	42
Heaton, b Stockdale	7
Sergeant Elliot, c Newsom, b Stockdale	4
Captain Leveson-Gower, c Sollard, b Newsom	1
Herron, c Langtry, b Stockdale	7
Captain Gabb, b Newsom	0
Sharp, run out	17
Phillips, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Stockdale	109	48	5	5
Knight	45	22	1	1
Newsom	60	29	3	3

KIRKEE.

First Innings.

Captain Vidal, c Lord Harris, b Colonel Harris	0
Lieut. Plummer, b Sharp	13
Sergeant Young, b Elliot	32
Vet. Lieut. Newsom, l-b-w b Colonel Harris	8
Captain Wedderburn, c Martin, b Colonel Harris	18
Captain Knight, c Herron, b Sharp	24
Captain Stockdale, b Elliot	11
Lieut Langtry, b Sharp	1
Lieut Evans, run out	10
Corporal Scollard, b Sharp	8
Bombardier Chandler, not out	5
Extras	17
Total	173

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sharp	130	46	3	5
Colonel Harris	75	39	2	3
Lord Harris	55	22	2	0
Heaton	40	19	1	0
Elliott	55	28	2	2

FOREST REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The remainder of the Forest Reports is now to hand. The report of the North-West Provinces show that many improvements have been successfully carried out, and there is no falling off in the general outturn, the result being very favourable. The Punjab forest review shows that the number of fires reported and convictions have decreased, but the financial results are far from satisfactory, both gross and net revenues being very low. Coorg reports show that the receipts compared with last year have slightly declined, but the report is, on the whole, favourable.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES AND POLICE HOSPITALS REPORT.

Reports on all civil dispensaries and police hospitals in British India are now being prepared.

The report from Burma for 1893 is, however, the only one at present ready. This deals at a considerable length with hospitals and civil dispensaries in the Upper and Lower Provinces. The results indicate general improvement in all districts.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

Under instructions from Home Government a bounty of Rs. 70 is to be offered to fifty men of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment to extend their service for one year, ninety men of the 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment are also to be offered bounties. Rs. 70 to Rs. 25, to men for one year's extension; Rs. 140 to Rs. 30, to men for two years' extension; and Rs. 180 to Rs. 35, to men for three years' extension. Only short service men, having between six and seven years' service on 1st October last, are eligible.

THE ECONOMY OF DRIVING MILLS AND FACTORIES BY ELECTRICITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The method of driving factories has up to the present time been principally accomplished by the use of the well-known systems of shafting, gearing, cotton ropes, and leather belting, but we are of opinion that the day is not far distant when electricity will become a successful rival to this old-fashioned manner of distributing power. The great losses that occur and are unavoidably present in the first-named system are so important, that it becomes a matter of serious interest to those concerned to take note of the constantly increasing application of electricity to such purposes; the use of which tends so materially to diminish the working expenses. Having chosen the above title for our letter, and the subject being one that we have specially studied, we venture to think, that a few remarks pointing out the chief advantages as against the existing disadvantages of the older method, will be acceptable to many of your numerous readers. Such extremely satisfactory results have attended electrical driving in England and on the Continent that doubtless many changes to this method of transmission of power will soon be made in India. One great inherent advantage in using electricity is, that the distributing agent, viz., the cables, conveys the power practically without loss and only in strict proportion to the demand, while in the case of mechanical transmission, by shafting, &c., the loss by friction is considerable, being practically a constant quantity, whether full, partial, or light work is being done; in many cases amounting to 20 to 40 per cent. of the power available. The longer the distance of transmission and the less the load the greater is the proportion of loss and in many cases this becomes a most important matter. Moreover there is always a considerable dead-weight to be rotated, the total shafting, gearing, and pulleys, weighing in some cases hundreds of tons, entailing extra strength and cost in structural arrangements to withstand the strain. From the intermittent character of the work carried out in factories and workshops it is well-known that frequently only a very small part of the power produced by the engine is actually converted into useful work at the machines. In the present systems of mechanical driving a single accident to the main driving belt shaft or gear brings the whole establishment to rest; to obviate this is one of the chief advantages of electric transmission. A further objection to the old system is, the almost insurmountable difficulties of economical extension, for instance, to increase a 500HP plant to one of, say, 700 or 800HP would need the almost complete substitution of new and heavier shafting, &c., and great increase in the dead load on the structure generally, whilst with an electric installation little or no radical alteration is required. In the advocated new system of driving, outside the engines or prime movers (which are neglected as being common to both systems) all the shaftings, gears, belts, bearings, &c., are replaced by simple fixed conductors of very small weight; and by separate motors to each machine or tool, where however the power required does not warrant this, a separate motor is used to drive a group of machines from a short line of light shafting. These shafts or groups of machines can be placed in any position found most convenient for working regardless of their neighbours. The nature of electrical generation and dynamo working is such, that only sufficient amount of current required to do the work in hand is used, so its economy is at once obvious. In factories where the machinery is working intermittently and liable to great fluctuations the economy of working is even more marked, as the electric current can be switched on or off with the greatest ease and rapidity, after which crossed belts and fast and loose pulleys appear a heavy and clumsy, not to say unscientific, method of utilising power. In electrical transmission 80 per cent. of the power generated by the engine is usefully employed in the machines, and where each machine can have its own motor, a unique and highly economical method of using power is obtained. It is hardly necessary to point out that no hard or fast law can be laid down, each case must be individually considered, and that system adopted, which gives the best results. For old and existing works probably the cost of conversion would seldom be warranted, but for new factories or renovations without doubt the question of electric driving should be most seriously considered. In these days of fierce competition and when profits are reduced to their lowest ebb, the careful study of every possible means of economical working is of vital importance to the manufacturer. The use of electricity for driving all kinds of hoisting* machinery is extremely satisfactory, and most economical, it is easily and instantly controlled, and allows the driver to concentrate the whole of his attention to the work being handled. For heavy machinery such as exists in sugar works, electric driving would without doubt be very advantageous in effecting economy and give great convenience in working and the facility with which electric lighting could be adopted is also an incidental but important advantage to be derived from its use. Lastly, this system for motive-power purposes lends itself most admirably to the subdivision of the motive-power engines and dynamos into several units, the consequence being that by this multiplication the chances of total or even serious breakdown is rendered impossible. Before concluding we should mention, that where factories or mills, &c., are within a reasonable distance, say, ten miles of waterfalls, reservoirs, or mountain streams, when water can be relied upon the motive-power could be obtained from them with advantage by generating current at the site, and distributing it to the works on the high tension system.—We remain, dear Sir,

GEORGE A. GOODWIN,
President, Society of Engineers, Wbth. Sobk.
M.I.C.E., A.I.E.E.

HERBERT F. FOSTER, A.I.E.E.,
Member of Society of Engineers.

28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., June 8.

* See the paper "The relative Merits of working Hoisting Machinery by Steam, Water, and Electricity," by George A. Goodwin for the Chicago Engineering Congress, 1893.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 24.

10 p.m.	83·0

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

6 a.m.	82·5
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	86·0
4 p.m.	84·1

It is not often that an army chaplain has much to say on behalf of Tommy Atkins. The Rev. Sidney Randal, Chaplain to the Forces, speaks rather eulogistically of him, however, and in an article which appears in the *Church Monthly*, he has "no hesitation in saying that soldiers are, as a rule, far better Churchmen than their civilian brothers. In spite of the temptations, the trials, and the difficulties of their lives, some of the best Churchmen in the world are to be found in the army. I have served in a great many stations, at home and abroad, for about eleven years," says Mr. Randal, "so I may fairly claim to know something about our men. They have their faults, their weaknesses, and their failings; but, nevertheless, I have long ago come to the conclusion that there is no truer man to be found any where than the real old British soldier."

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

EPITAPHS AND ELEGIES: FIGHTING MEN.

"Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs." So wrote the immortal bard of Avon in Richard II. It does not appear at first sight as if a gossip on such a subject would prove diverting. I warrant you, good gentlemen, it is more entertaining than you wot of. In the course of my miscellaneous reading in many strange and musty tomes I have stumbled across references to sportsmen who have joined the great majority, and to several sporting epitaphs which have interested, not to say fascinated, what I am pleased to call my mind. On this account then am I vain enough to believe that some of the epitaphs and verses may hold your attention for the few minutes required to peruse this compilation. The practice of writing epitaphs on our departed friends must be well nigh as old as the hills. Thus says Shakespere again:

"You cannot be better employ'd, Bassanio,
Than to live still, and write mine epitaph."

I suppose that epitaphs have been composed from time immemorial on the principle of the Latin proberb, which runs "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." It is a charitable and chivalrous maxim. I'm sure that this has been the spirit which has actuated many sportsmen when writing verses on their brethren who have been gathered to their fathers. Just after the close of the first quarter of this century, there died one Ned Turner, who is alluded to in "Roxiana" as "one of the bravest of brave boxers." He passed away the day before a benefit which had been arranged for him. On this occasion Jack Scroggins, we are told, mounted the platform and said: "Gentlemen, Ned was always a gentlemanly sort of a man—he is now gone to his long home, and I hope God will forgive him, as well as everybody else. Let us all live while we can, and when we can't live no longer, why, I suppose we must die; and I don't see why a fighting man shouldn't see eternity as well as anybody else." He was buried deep in Algate Churchyard amid every mark of sympathy and respect. In a poem of the period King Death is suffered to soliloquise thus on the universal "knock-out" which he practises:

"Well! so I've floor'd these 'fancy' fighting cocks,
And finish'd them in style! Presumptuous fellows!
They chaff'd of science—and, forsooth, would box
With one whose 'hits' are sure to touch the bellows!
Conceited mortals! thus to 'spur' with Death!
The greatest champions that the world e'er saw,
By turns have bow'd obediently to my law.
Look back at history's page,
In every clime and every age,
You'll find I 'mill'd' the mightiest of them all.
No matter how they sparr'd,
My blows were sure and hard,
And when I threw them, fatal was their fall.
From Alexander down to Emperor Nap.
Whene'er I chose to give the rogues a slap;
Not one could parry off a single rap;
No, no! nor had they each a thousand lives,
Could they have stood against my rattling bunch of fives!"

Too true, alas! not only of boxers and pugilists, but of all other men. One "W. B." wrote some very graceful "Lines on the late Ned Turner." They ran thus:

"Now green's the turf upon the clay cold grave,
Where sleeps at peace the bravest of the brave.
Fair honour's altar glow'd within his breast,
And spotless truth his noble heart possess'd;
Within whose sacred walls, thy shade, oh, fear,
In all life's struggles never did appear.
The glowing of that firm and manly heart,
Bid far away each coward thought depart;
But yet that gentle gallant heart would bleed,
And kindly for its fellow-creature plead.
And thou, sweet Pity! flowing from his eyes,
Would wet his cheek at sorrow's mournful sighs.
That hand, for ever open as the day,
To melting charity ne'er turn'd away.
Say, shall he not, upon the rolls of fame,
Preserve a hero's never-dying name?
Yes, there shall Cambria claim her darling son,
Relate with pride the battles he has won;
Point through her tears to gallant Turner's grave,
And say—'There lies the bravest of the brave.'"

Such a poem on a pugilist to-day would cause a flutter. There is an elegy three times as long on Jack Randall. It is much livelier and less stately as may be judged from the first verse, which runs:

"Alas! poor Jack lies on his back,
As flat as any flounder;
Altho' he died of a bad inside
No heart was ever sounder."

TRIBUTES TO DEPARTED ANGLERS.

There's a quaint rub against anglers in the epitaph on "William Gudgeon, Fisherman." It reads:

"As by the house grim Death did drudge on,
He cast his net and took a Gudgeon.
The mesh was small—a true thief's net,
So out poor Gudgeon could not get.
Will, the same trick had often play'd,
But now he's in a safe trunk laid.
Thus rooks to rooks are oft a prey,
And sly men caught in their own way."

This is much more playful than the epitaph on "Good Old Izaak Walton," author of the "Compleat Angler," which runs:

"Here resteth the body of
MR. IZAAK WALTON,
Who died on the 15th December, 1683."
"Alas! he's gone before;
Gone to return no more.
Our panting breasts aspire
After their aged sire,
Whose well-spent life did last
Full many years and past;
And now he hath begun
That which will ne'er be done:
Crowned with eternal bliss,
We wish our souls with his."

HUNTSMEN'S EPITAPHS.

On a huntsman, in Devonshire, there is the following epitaph:—

"Here lies John Scott,
It was his lot,
A huntsman long to be,
Frolic and free,
Mirth and glee,
Chief follower of the chase;
Who, in the field,
To none did yield
Till death had stopped his race."

A much more ambitious epitaph marks the tomb of "Mr. Abbey, late huntsman to the Earl of Gainsborough, at Costimore, in Rutland, who died in the year 1772, aged 75." It is:

"Reader, here lies a genuine son of Earth,
Like a true foxhound, sportsman from his birth;
Over hills and dales, o'er mountains, woods, and rocks,
With dauntless courage he pursued the fox;—
No danger stopped him, and no fear dismay'd,
He scoffed at fear, and danger was his trade.
But there's a bound no mortal can o'erleap,—
Wide as eternity, as high as deep.
Hither by Death's merring steps pursued,
By that sagacious scent which none elude,
By a strong pack of fleetest years run down,
He leaves his whip, where monarchs leave their crown.
No shift, no double, could the hero save—
Earth is his kennel—his abode the grave.
Still let us listen to his warning voice,
That sound which once made all the woods rejoice;
Still Exton's and Walcot's woods resound,
With the shrill cry which cheer'd the opening hound.
Hark forward, mortals! forward, hark away!
To the dread summons of that awful day,
Where the great judge of quick and dead shall come.
And make the mould'ring corpse to meet its doom.
For this important hour may each prepare,
'Midst all enjoyments, this your constant care;
Above this world let your affections live,
Nor seek on earth what earth can never give;
With steadfast faith and ardent zeal arise,
Leap o'er Time's narrow bounds and reach the skies."

Fancy finding an epitaph—a sermon in verse—on a huntsman's gravestone. It was published in the *Sportsman's Magazine* for 1823, and sandwiched in between an account of a pigeon-shooting match against time and the biography of "Joshua Hudson, the John Bull Fighter." I have yet another epitaph on a noted fox-hunter—one George Dixon—whose virtues are set forth as below:

"Stop, passenger! and thy attention fix on
That true-born, honest fox-hunter, George Dixon!
Who, after eighty years' unwearied chase,
Now rests his bones within this hallowed place.
A gentle tribute of applause bestow,
And give him as you pass one tally-ho!
Early to cover, brisk he rode each morn,
In hopes the brush his temples might adorn.
The view is now no more, the chase is past,
And to an earth poor George is run at last."

ON A CRICKETER.

On a cricketer there is a very neat and brief epitaph. It is:

"I bowled, I struck, I caught, I stopp'd,
Sure life's a game of Cricket:
I bowl'd with care, with caution popp'd,
Yet Death has hit my wicket."

ON COURSERS AND GREYHOUNDS.

The name of Ann Richards, a lady of means, residing at Compton Beauchamp, near Ashdown Park, in Berks, will aways be remembered as that of a famous lady-courser. With every personal and mental advantage and attraction, Miss Richards received many an offer of marriage, but she preferred sport and liberty to aught else. She thought nothing of walking over twenty miles in a day's coursing. Her love of dogs was so intense that she declined to engage a servant who did not like the canine species. Miss Richards wrote her own epitaph, and this is the cheerful rhyme:

"Reader, if ever sport to thee was dear,
Drop on Ann Richards' tomb a tear;
Who when alive, with piercing eye,
Did many a timid hare descry:
Well skilled, and practiced in the art,
Sometimes to find, and sometimes start.
All arts and sciences beside
This hare-brained heroine did deride.
An utter foe to wedlock's noose,
When poaching men had topt the mouse.
Tattle and tea! she was above it,
And but for form appeared to love it.
At Books she laughed, at Pope and Clarke,
And all her joy was Ashdown Park.
But Ann at length was spied by Death,
Who coursed, and ran her out of breath.
No shifting winding turn could save
Her active life from gaping grave.
As greyhound, with superior force,
Seizes poor puss, and stops her course,
So stopped the fates our heroine's 'View,'
And bade her take a long adieu
Of shrill so-ho and loud halloo."

On the whole this is a very excellent jew d'esprit for a lady to pen with her own demise in view. Here, however, is a still more curious sporting epitaph:

"To the Memory of
Signor Fido,
An Italian of good extraction
Who came to England
Not to bite us, like most of his countrymen,
But to gain an honest livelihood.
He hunted not after fame,
Yet acquired it.
Regardless of the Praise of his Friends
But most sensible of their Love.
Though he lived among the Great,
He neither learnt nor flattered any Vice.
He was no Bigot,
Tho' he doubted of none of the Thirty-nine Articles.
And if to follow Nature
And to respect the Laws of Society,
Be Philosophy,
He was a perfect Philosopher,
A faithful Friend,
An agreeable Companion,
A loving Husband;
And, though an Italian,
Was distinguished by a numerous offspring,
All which he lived to see take good Courses.
In his old Age, he retired
To the House of a Clergyman, in the Country,
Where he finished his earthly Race,
And died an Honour and Example to the whole Species.
Reader,
This Stone is guiltless of Flattery
For he, to whom it was ascribed,
Was not a man,
But a GREYHOUND.

BILLY, THE RAT-KILLER.

This reminds me of another story. Once upon a time, or, to be more precise, in November, 1823, in Westminster, a sporting dog, called Billy, was slipped at 100 rats in a pit, and he killed the lot in five minutes. He was a wonderful ratter. When he died Pierce Egar wrote the following epitaph for "Bell's Life":—

"The celebrated hero of the canine race, to the joy of the rats, lost his wind on February 23, 1829, in Panton-st., Haymarket. The body snatchers and dog priggers are outdone upon this suit, and the remains of Billy, instead of being obscured in clay, are preserved in an elegant glass case and gilt frame. The ex-champion, Tom Cribb, who liked Billy when alive, still likes him although told out. Billy was the property of Charley Aistrop when he last barked out an adieu, although Cribb was his tender nurse up to the time he gave up the ghost. The rats, it is said, are extremely glad to find that Billy has left no successor to give them the nip."

"Not a bark was heard, but a mournful whine
Broke in cadence slow from the race canine;
And the pinched-up ear and the wagging tail
Were drooping low mid the gen'ral wail.
Not a bark was heard—e'en the snarling cur
Had his ivories closed, and without demur
The dustman and beggar and sweep let pass,
So down in the mouth the whole race, alas!
Not a bell was toll'd, not a shop was shut,
Not a searcher deigned his fives to put
On the lifeless corpse of the Prince of Dogs,
Whose history even history flogs.
Not a bark was heard, but a lively squeak
Was echoed from rat to rat (a whole week),
From Whitechapel Church to Piccadilly,
Of 'Long life to grim Death for killing Billy.'"

AN EXPERT ARCHER.

And now let us revert to the "genus homo" once again. On September 4, 1691, Sir W. Wood, an expert archer, who was 82, was buried in St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, having this epitaph inscribed near his grave:

"Sir William Wood lyes very near this stone,
In's time in archery excell'd by none;
Few were his equals, and this noble art
Has suffer'd now in the most tender part.
Long did he live the honour of the bow,
And his long life to that alone did owe;
But how can art secure, or what can save
Extreme old age from an appointed grave?
Surviving archers much his loss lament.
And in respect bestowed this monument.
Where whistling arrows did his worth proclaim,
And eternized his memory and name.

ON A RACEHORSE OWNER.

A gentleman who died at Newmarket towards the close of last century has an epitaph, close on ninety lines in length. It is too much "linked sweetness" to reproduce here, but it is worthy of note for the ingenious introduction of the names of some teens of racehorses, which the gentleman owned to his honour and profit. I may, however, cite a few lines:—

SACRED
To the
MEMORY OF JOHN PRATT, ESQ.
Of Askrigg, in Wensleydale,
Who died at Newmarket, May 8, 1785.

. . . . . .

"Various and wonderful were the means
Which enabled him with unsullied reputation
To support his course of life;
In which he saw and experienced
Many trials and vicissitudes of Fortune;
And though often hard pressed, whipped and spurred
By that Jockey Necessity,
He never swerved out of the course of Honour."

Then follows a recital of his victories on the Turf. It is well to observe how Death is made to play his part in every sport according to fancy. Truly, then, Death "melts our kindness, softens our pride," kindles our deepest love, and wakes our highest aspirations in regard to our brother sportsmen. Such are some of the curiosities of sporting epitaphs which I have stumbled across without hunting for them.

THE Speaker of the House of Commons, in a letter to one of his constituents, remarks that he cannot foresee the contingencies of health, but he has no present intention of retiring from public life. The letter was written in response to one directing the Speaker's attention to the reiterated statements published as to his reported intention to retire at the close of the present Parliament.

LANCASHIRE AND INDIA.—1894.

THE recent episode of the cotton duties is an equally marked and still more discreditable instance in point. The lame and halting defence made by the Secretary of State of the high-handed action of the Government he represented, the ignominious position exhibited by the Government of India, forced to carry out a measure against their obvious wishes and sense of duty, form an episode in our relations towards that country, the indefensible nature of which may be measured by the indignation felt and expressed among all classes in India, Indians and Englishmen alike. So barefaced a declaration of the desire to rule India in British interests, against the wishes and interests of its people and its own Government, can hardly fail to lead to injurious consequences. And for fomenting the flame of disaffection and agitation which may be kindled by such action, we afford an agency in the native press, which it is not slow to make use of.

—SIR GEO. CHESNEY in the *Nineteenth Century*.

Spindle, spindle tell me how you spin?
Swindle, swindle to keep the members in!
For Manchester and Preston and Bolton lack-a-day
Have got an Eastern rival in Bombay!
Shuttle, spool, and spindle twist the yarn about
See the threads a moving aint the bobbins gay?
Eastern legislators sling the tariff out
And pocket both your scruples and your pay!

All hail to the souls as clean as dirt,
And the aims as clear as mud!
And hail to the lust o' gold that runs
In the tide o' the traders' blood!
And doff your cap to the fiscal lie
Which catches a party vote
By proving the coat may make the cloth
But never the cloth the coat!

Thus do for the love and glory o' God,
And the good of human kind,
For the Church and State and the hopes that wait
On your tariffs yet unsigned!
For the man and woman and child that toils,
For the kind who digs and delves,
But most of all for the godly weal
Of your uncorrupted selves!

Oh! men o' the Western islands fair
Ringed white with the yeasty spume,
Declare if the wit of your forbears lives
In the tongues that fret and fume
That this may be told—or that may be writ
And a foolish thing be done,
So long as the ballot is safe and sure
And a seat be fairly won!

The winds that have carried your traders East
A top of a million keels,
For wealth to be sought, for wars to be fought
For foes to be laid by the heels,
Can rede ye a truth an ye care to list
An ye deign to understand
How the vision is dimmed in the eagle eyes
Of your mightiest motherland!

Look back on the years that be dead and gone
Sweet hence on the blast o' Time,
When first your hand on the East was laid
Like the grip o' the gods sublime!
And say, when the spirit of England rose
On the dust of a hundred thrones
If her wings were clipped by a fool loud-lipped
'Mid the hustings cheers and groans?

Not so; and now ye have given a voice
Where never was voice before;
Ye have laboured to teach the strength o' speech
From the springs of your Western lore.
Ye have made the eyes of the blind to see.
And be it for life or death,
Your ear must bend to the voice that speaks
By the fire of your English breath!

The men who may scheme for a place whereby
They may tout for a party cause,
And feather their nest from the East and West
In the name of a nation's laws;
Who whittle the shape o' the State away
And the love that's overseas,
'Fore God! is it thus we are held in scorn—
By these—and the likes o' these!

By men so alive to the sense of shame
And the lash of a branding gibe,
That their cheek would pale and their glances quail,
At the thought of a simple bribe!
Yet the traffic they scorn 'twixt man and man
As a peddling barter mean,
They can farm, God not! as a wholesale lot
And fling to a county— clean!

And the fraud, forsooth, must be welcomed here
As an edict wise and just
By the Simla seers who are pledged to hold
The life o' the land in trust!
Who are pledged to hold the life o' the land,
Sure their honour rests for bye
On a no for a no and a yea for a yea
And a lie on the top of a lie!

If this be rule—or the ghost of rule
From benches void or crammed,
By the votes o' the West or the votes o' the East,
Then the ghost of rule is damned!
And the members that skip when a four-lined whip
Brings 'em in for an "aye" or a "no"
Will one day arise in dumb surprise
That the thing was ordered so!

J. A. N.

AN EXTENSION OF THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

THE Bombay Tramway Company, yesterday morning, opened their new line from the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital to the foot of Hancock Bridge. This extension is practically a continuation of the line opened in November, 1892, between the Hospital and Falkland Road. Both lines serve as feeders to the main line of tramway, traversing the city from Parel to Colaba. They also serve to place the western district of the city in direct tramway communication with the eastern district. The termini at present are Grant Road Bridge in the case of the former, and Hancock Bridge in the case of the latter. We understand it is the wish of the company to ultimately push on their eastern terminus to the junction of Mazagon Road with Nesbit Lane. The new line just opened measures almost exactly half-a-mile. The service will consist of a car every five minutes during most hours of the day. Pursuant of the policy of introducing cheap fares and bringing the benefits of the tramway within the reach of everyone, we observe that the managing director of the company has fixed the local fare from the Hospital to Hancock Bridge at half-an-anna only, and has simultaneously reduced the fare from the Hospital to the Falkland Road from one anna to half-an-anna. This is, indeed, cheap conveyance. The fare from Grant Road Bridge to Hancock Bridge, a distance of about one and-a-half miles is fixed at one anna. We understand the company has submitted to the Municipal authorities an application for an extension of its track along the Ripon Road. A line there has been long hoped for by the inhabitants of that locality, and as the extension would doubtless do very much to develope the expansion of the city in that direction and enhance the value of property there, it is to be hoped that the application will be favourably received.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden, at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 p. m., on Saturday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Australia, brings the following passengers:—

From London—Mr. Henry Rigg, Rev. J. Sellar, Mr. Arnold, Mrs. Donald and infant, Mr. F. G. Rowe, Surg.-Capt. H. J. Parry, Mr. Hickie, Miss Gostling, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. W. Morrison, Mr. A. Huntley Gordon.

From Brindisi.—Mr. Toulmin, Mr. D. Cameron, Miss Gilchrist, Mr. J. H. Jones, Lieut. T. H. Goldthorp, Mr. H. P. Burt, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. G. D. Oswell, Mr. H. R. James, Mr. R. S. Johnson, Mr. J. K. Spence, Col. Chatterton, Surg.-Major Beishman, Major Wrench, General W. Gatacre, Col. Spratt, Mr. C. H. Bickerton, Mr. Hawse, W. Bennett, Miss Henderson, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Mr. E. A. Wodehouse.

For Madras.—Mr. G. Wallington.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HOCKEY.

THE following are the sides for to-day, play commencing, at 5-30 p. m. sharp:—

COLOURS.	WHITE.
H M Steuart (captain)	J Waller (captain)
H C S Clarke	T J Reed
L S Hudson	G F Lund
T L Roberts	J E P White
W H Cole	F L Joyce
T H Thorburn	F Martin
A R Willcock	C Aldridge
H O Coates	R W Lanton
W W Bulkley	T Potts
P C Clarke	S O Evans
A N Ottrer	And another

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the above Association is to be held this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Cotton, presiding. The following are excerpts from the report for 1893:—

In their report for 1892 the committee stated that owing to the high price of cotton, the year had been a disappointing one to the trade, but that the steady increase in the demand for yarns and goods in China warranted anticipations of a coming improvement. These anticipations, however, have been entirely falsified by subsequent events, which have rendered 1893 the most trying year the trade has had to undergo since the industry first attained a footing of any importance in the country. Early in the year indications were apparent of a diminution in the export demand for both twist and cloth, but as stocks at the chief distributing centres in the Far East were not excessive, it was hoped that a revival might take place and a resort to short-time be thus rendered unnecessary. As time went on, however, it became apparent that the prospects of a recovery were too remote to permit of shipments to China and Japan being maintained without leading to a serious fall in prices, and after some discussion it was accordingly decided in April to adopt short-time in spinning mills for a period of three months. The ultimate effect of this, no doubt, would have been, as on previous occasions, to bring about an improved state of trade; and, in fact, signs of a better tone were already becoming apparent, when on 26th June the Government of India passed an Act closing the mints to the free coinage of silver. Never before perhaps in the history of modern trade has legislation had a more disastrous and immediate effect on an important and well-established industry. With the certainty and precision of an automatic machine, business for China and Japan was for a time being absolutely suspended, as not only were new orders rendered impracticable by an immediate fall of 12 to 15 per cent. in the nominal race of exchange, but it was impossible to finance previous operations, the banks refusing to buy bills on any terms. It says much for the sound condition of the industry that it was able to withstand such a sudden strain without leading to an absolute collapse, and much also for the energy and ability with which the crisis was encountered that, availing themselves of the organisation which the Association affords, agents and owners of mills at once set themselves to meet the crisis by effecting economies in working and obtaining reductions in freights, &c. These influences, coupled with a slow but steady compensating advance in prices in China, have gone a great way towards restoring the industry to a sounder basis, but it will be a long time before lost ground can be recovered to say nothing of further development. Against that, the currency policy of Government seriously militates, giving, as it does, by the dislocation enforced between silver and the rupee, a premium to Chinese and Japanese spinners, a fact which it is evident they only too well appreciate. The exports of yarn from Bombay to China and Japan have during the past year for the first time in the history of the trade shown a retrograde movement, the total decline as compared with the previous year being 35,446 bales, equal to 23·43 per cent., but it is by a comparison of the figures of the last six months of 1893 with similar periods that the full effect of the currency legislation already referred to is fully apparent. For instance, the exports for the six months ending 31st December, 1893, show a falling off, as compared with the first six months of the same year, of 58,046 bales, or 31·39 per cent., while as compared with the last six months of 1892, the decrease is no less than 79,032 bales, or 38·38 per cent. The exports of piece-goods to the further East afford, if anything, a worse comparison than yarn, the decrease, being 3,780 bales as compared with 1892, or 50·97 per cent. It is interesting to notice that the shipments of both piece-goods and yarn from England to China and Japan have not decreased in the same proportion as from Bombay, the falling off, as compared with 1892, being, in yarns, 12·99 per cent. and in piece-goods 24·26 per cent.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

As previously mentioned, the action of Government in closing the mints on 26th June, 1893, has been of serious import to the cotton industry of India, the trade in goods and yarns with the further East has been placed in a most critical condition, and for some months it was almost a question whether the future of the spinning industry in Bombay was not likely to be seriously imperilled. After the absolute stoppage of business which ensued upon the closing of the mints, matters gradually tended to right themselves, but in August persistent rumours were circulated that Government had in contemplation the idea of imposing a heavy import duty on silver with the view of carrying out and supporting their currency policy. Seeing how seriously this would further depress exchange between China and India, your committee, on the representation of several members, despatched the following telegram to Government on the 18th August:—"Being informed that Government have been asked to impose an import duty on silver, the Association respectfully begs to submit its protest against such a measure as it would complete ruin of mill industry and seriously injure trade with Japan, China, the Straits and other silver-using countries." Again, on a revival of these rumours in December last, the committee convened a special meeting to consider the advisability of further addressing Government on the subject, as the result of which the following message was despatched to the Government of India on 27th December:—"The Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully beg to represent to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council the alarm and regret with which they observe the continuance of persistent rumours of the probability of an import duty being imposed on silver. Feeling assured that this step would only temporarily check the import of silver, which must ultimately settle down to the actual requirements of the country, whether a duty be imposed or not, while it would inevitably aggravate the deplorable position of the cotton spinning industry already rendered exceedingly critical by the closing of the mints in June last, and the subsequent repeal of the Sherman Act, this Association ventures to hope that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council will not lend his sanction to the imposition of an import duty, and that he may further be pleased to notify at an early date that Government have no intention of imposing such a duty. This lat

Municipal Corporation shall bring the matter up for discussion before the Corporation.

INCREASE OF HALALCORE TAX ON MILLS.

Representations having been made to the Committee of the Association in August last as to increased charges demanded by the Municipality for the halalcore service, amounting, in some instances, to an advance of 250 per cent., your committee decided to take the matter up with the Municipal Commissioner, and for that purpose appointed a special committee consisting of Mr. G. Cotton (Chairman of the Association) Mr. Cursondas Vullubhdas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E. These gentlemen had a meeting, by previous appointment, with the Municipal Commissioner, on 26th September, when the matter was discussed at some length, and the Commissioner undertook to supply particulars of the charges made in anticipation of a further interview to be afterwards arranged. In the interval, however, the Commissioner addressed the chairman demi-officially stating that he would prefer postponing seeing the special committee again pending an answer from Government to a long report that he had submitted on this subject. The reply from Government to that report might, he thought, throw additional light on what was undoubtedly a difficult question, and in the meantime the special charges against the mills would be hung up, so that the millowners should not be prejudiced by the delay. The proposal to postpone the further projected interview was duly adopted by the Association, but at the same time the committee deemed it desirable to obtain the fullest information possible as to the nature of the work performed by the Halalcore Department, the cost of the service when originally performed by the millowners themselves, the previous charge levied by the Municipality, and the enhanced charge now made. By means of printed forms circulated by the secretary and filled up by members, the committee were enabled to tabulate all these details in a condensed form, which was afterwards printed and circulated to members and a copy of same was handed to the Municipal Commissioner under cover of a letter pointing out the irregularity of the assessment, the charges on different mills varying from 8 annas per head per annum on the work-people employed to 55 annas per head per annum. The Commissioner replied to this communication at some length pointing out discrepancies in the number of hands said to be employed as compared with the return previously furnished by the Association to the Health Officer of the Municipality and explained at the same time the mode in which the assessment of the tax was arrived at; the charge being 2 annas per head per mensem on the number of hands employed on mills connected with the drainage system, and on those unconnected with the drainage system, a charge supposed to represent the actual cost incurred in removing excrementitious and polluted matter from the mills to a depot supposed to be situated one mile distant. In reply to this the committee informed the Commissioner that the number of hands employed in the various mills not only varied from month to month, but from day to day, and that at the present moment, with the industry in an exceedingly depressed condition, the number of hands was necessarily more restricted than at the time the return was furnished to the Health Officer of the Municipality, such return only giving the hands employed on 30th June, 1892. The committee further pointed out that even with the explanation furnished by the Commissioner, the discrepancies in the charges were exceedingly wide, the maximum apparently being 3 annas 8 pies per head charged to the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, while the minimum was 8 pies per head charged to the Jehanghir Wadia Mills. In the meantime the matter remains in abeyance pending the result of the reference to Government made by the Commissioner, and on the basis suggested by him bills for halalcore tax can either be paid under protest or payment declined under a guarantee by the companies that the interests of the Municipality shall not be prejudicially affected by the charges being held in abeyance.

REDUCTION OF WAGES OF MILL HANDS.

The extreme depression in, and the unremunerative character of the trade during the past twelve months has naturally led to the closest consideration of all possible means of effecting a reduction in the cost of production, and at a general meeting of millowners held on 11th July, 1893, as the result of a somewhat prolonged discussion of the existing position of the industry, the following resolution was passed: "That the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., be requested to prepare a schedule of wages to be paid in the different mills, taking into consideration the various circumstances and classes of machinery in the different mills, mill agents undertaking to supply all necessary information to Mr. Wadia; such schedule to be submitted to a meeting of the members of the Association for adoption or amendment." In accordance with this resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia, at great personal trouble to himself, drew up a rough draft which was circulated to all agents and owners of cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, accompanied by a circular, dated 18th September, requesting them to note in red ink any changes which they considered should be made in the number of hands employed in each department, or in the rates of wages specified, together with any other suggestions which they considered would aid Mr. Wadia in preparing a table for regulating the wages of mill hands in Bombay, and asking that the corrected draft be returned within a fortnight. This was not unanimously complied with, but sufficient answers were received to enable the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia to put his proposals on a definite basis, and these having been printed were circulated to members on the 2nd of November with a requeset that, should they be willing to agree to the list of wages as a maximum, they would sign a special agreement (which the committee had got drawn up by the solicitors of the Association) stating their willingness to abide by the proposal. The committee were in hopes that replies might have been received in sufficient time to enable the adoption of the maximum list of wages from 1st January, 1894, but notwithstanding repeated reminders they regret to say that up to 31st December only 39 members had given their assent to the agreement. They trust that the matter will ultimately be carried through, as they regard the proposed agreement as likely to be an important step towards a fair uniform scale of wages.

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

A rapid rise in the value of cotton during the latter part of 1892 and the beginning of 1893, which was but partially compensated for by the prices obtainable for yarn in China, led to a revival of the agitation in favour of the adoption of short-time, and in response to a requisition, dated 3rd February, 1893, signed by a number of the leading members of the Association, the committee convened a general meeting for the purpose of discussing the question. At that meeting it was resolved that:—(1). During two months the mills should be stopped two days a week in addition to Sundays and all Native holidays. (2). That the Committee of the Association do take steps to ascertain what number of millowners are willing to carry out this resolution. The result to be declared at an adjourned meeting to be held a week later. The replies received, however, being far from unanimous, the following resolution was passed at the adjourned meeting held on 14th February, 1893:—"That in view of the adverse replies received from the members of the Association, it is the opinion of this meeting that short-time cannot at present be adopted." As the position of the industry, however, so far from having improved, had, if anything, become more unprofitable in the interval, your committee again brought up the question of short-time for discussion after the conclusion of the annual general meeting, held on the 18th April last, when it was unanimously resolved that short-time be adopted for three months, from Friday, 28th April, on the following terms:—(1) That all spinning mills shall stop three days a week, including Sundays and holidays, from Friday, the 28th April, to Friday, the 28th July next. (2) That weaving mills should either stop spinning bundling yarns as above, or arrange to stop their entire mills, including both spinning and weaving, for a proportionate number of days. (3). All stoppages, as far as possible, to embrace holidays and either Friday and Saturday or Saturday and Monday, in addition to Sunday in each week. (4). That a special committee consisting of Messrs. G. Cotton, D. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, D. J. Tata, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Sassoon J. David, Gordhandas Khatau, D. C. Shroff, and the Secretary, be appointed to receive and answer all communications regarding short-time; to have full power to decide all questions relating to same; and to take such measures and incur such expenditure as may be necessary for the effective working of the movement. Out of the 62 mills working in Bombay, the owners and agents of 55 agreed to adhere to the movement, which was duly maintained up to the 28th July, 1893. A few days before that date, however, a general meeting was held with the view of discussing whether the movement should be further continued, and after some debate it was unanimously resolved that "from the termination of the present agreement for short-time, up to 31st December 1893, the spinning mills shall work from 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. with the usual interval of 30 minutes in the middle of the day. The signatures of the agents of the various spinning mills in Bombay to be obtained to an agreement giving effect to this resolution." The usual steps were taken to obtain adherence to the proposal, but at the meeting of the committee, held on 28th July, the secretary intimated that out of the 38 spinning mills working in Bombay, only 22 had, up to that time, joined the movement, and that he saw no prospect of other signatures being obtained. After some discussion the committee decided to issue a circular to all spinning and weaving mills intimating that the committee were strongly of opinion that the present agreement to close three days a week should be continued for a further period of three months, agents and owners being asked at the same time whether they were agreeable or otherwise to the new arrangement. As this proposal, however, did not meet with adequate support, your committee eventually decided to allow the movement to drop, and nothing further has been done in connection with short-time during the remainder of the year.

VENTILATION OF MILL BUILDINGS.

As mentioned in the last annual report, the then committee of the Association had been in correspondence with the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, regarding the requisitions of the rules for ventilation, and circulars had been issued to members asking them to fill up a form, specifying the exact information required. On the 10th March last, the committee addressed the Collector, handing in all the forms which they had up to that time had returned, but no reply to this communication has been received up to the time of writing this report.

WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

The Factories Act continues to be worked without friction as between mill-owners and the authorities charged with the duty of seeing that the law is duly complied with. No correspondence, with the exception of that mentioned above, in connection with ventilation of mill buildings, has taken place between the Collector and the Association; and from the Provincial Report on the working of the Act in the Bombay Presidency for the preceding year, which was published on the 27th June, 1893, it is satisfactory to observe that the Collector reports that no special difficulty has been felt in enforcing the Act.

EXEMPTION OF GINNING FACTORIES FROM SUNDAY LABOUR.

Messrs. Canjee Meghjee and Company, secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the Julgaon Cotton Ginning Company, Limited, (members of the Association) having solicited the assistance of the Association with the view to getting Government to issue a notification declaring that the prohibition contained in Section 5 B, sub-section 1, of the Indian Factories Act, against Sunday labour should not apply to their factories, the committee addressed the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, on the subject, on 11th August last. Pointing out that the presses mentioned although working (generally speaking) in the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April, did not, on the whole, work more than four months in the year, the committee submitted that, under a fair interpretation of the Factories Act, the company would be entitled to be absolved from the condition regarding Sunday work; and they accordingly asked that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council would be pleased to permit the company to work on Sunday and other holidays when they might require to do so, the same as if they only worked within four consecutive months of the year. Government in reply stated, that, on a consideration of the circumstances of the case, they regretted their inabability to comply with the request, and this decision was accordingly communicated to the company concerned.

REDUCTION IN SHIPPING RATES TO HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

With the view of mitigating as much as possible the adverse position of the China markets for the production of the Bombay mills, the committee of the Association decided on making representations to the P. and O., Austrian-Lloyd's, and Rubattino Steam Navigation Companies, with the view, if possible, of obtaining a material reduction in rates of freight on goods and yarns between Bombay and the ports of the further East. In their communication to these shipping companies, the committee represented what a very heavy tax upon the trade the ruling rates of freight then were, and pointing out that while they were making every effort to reduce the cost of working and production on this side, they considered they were fairly entitled to ask for a reduction of freight of Rs. 8 per ton to Hongkong and Rs. 12 to Shanghai, during the period the mills continued to work short-time. The agents of the respective steamer companies were unable to meet this request without, in the first instance, consulting their head offices in Europe, but on the 6th June they were able to intimate that an increased discount of 15 per cent would be given on all shipments from the date of the application made by the Association, up to the termination of the short-time movement. While this concession was considerably less than the Association had asked for, the committee thanked the shipping companies for it as indicating a disposition on their part to meet the legitimate demand of the trade. In August, however, the committee resolved, owing to the still more depressed condition of the trade caused by the closing of the mints at the end of June, to again address the agents of the three shipping companies, asking that the rebate should be increased from 15 to 20 per cent., and be allowed during a further period of three months after the temination of the first short-time agreement. The reply received, while conceding the extended time during which the rebate would be allowed, did not accede to the request for the discount being increased to 20 per cent. On the expiry of the further period of three months, your committee again asked that the rebate should be further continued up to the end of the year, and this was conceded; but before the expiry of that period, towards the end of November, a communication was received from the representatives of the three steamer companies, intimating that the discount would be increased to 25 per cent. on and after 21st December, and that owing to the competition of a new line of steamers the rates of freight would be reduced to Rs. 6 to Hongkong, Straits, and Japan, and Rs. 8 to Shanghai, per ton of 40 cubic feet: cotton to Japan to be charged Rs. 2 per ton higher than yarns to the same port. Since then the competition, developed by the advent of a line of Japanese owned and subsidised steamers, has become much keener, and rates have declined to Rs. 2 per ton, which has naturally aided exports of yarn materially.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.

During the year under report, only two small partial strikes of mill-hands have been reported to the Association, and respecting these the committee adopted the procedure previously agreed upon of circulating the names of the hands on strike to all the members of the Association.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Communications having been received from the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality pointing out that dense smoke had been seen to issue from the chimneys of two mills during certain periods; and further that the Health Officer desired to intimate that observations were being taken throughout the city with the view of prosecuting any offenders against the Municipal laws in regard to smoke nuisance, your committee addressed the agents of the two mills complained of, and on receipt of their explanations passed them on to the Health Officer, at the same time stating that as excessive smoke really meant waste of coal, the members of the Association had no desire whatever to encourage the nuisance, adding that the committee would take every measure in their power to induce members to give their carefnl attention to the matter. They, however, pointed out that it was impossible to carry on manufacturing by steam-power without some smoke issuing from the chimneys, and that the Health Officer in his observations should bear this fact in mind. As a precautionary measure the committee had the letter received from the Health Officer printed and circulated to members, and they are glad to say that since then no further complaints have been received.

PAYMENT OF MILL-HANDS.

It having come to the notice of the committee of the Association that in several mills in Bombay wages were being paid daily to the hands in contravention of the rule and as the committee were satisfied that the system was only encouraged by jobbers for their own special benefit and profit, a circular letter was addressed to all agents and owners expressing the committee's hope that mill-owners would unite for the purpose of discountenancing such a system, which, in the opinion of the committee, was fraught with the greatest danger to the economical working of the mills.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO YARN BALES SHIPPED TO HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.

Representations having been made to the Association by several members with respect to the difficulty experienced by them in obtaining settlements of claims for damages to yarn bales at Hong Kong and Shanghai, a letter was addressed to the Superintendent of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and the Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company, calling attention to the matter. The committee pointed out that numerous cases had occurred in which, while the bills of lading granted by these companies were perfectly clean, claims for either fresh water damage or for chafed bales had been refused at the port of destination on the ground that the yarn was insufficiently packed. Understanding that the steamer companies admitted that the question of sufficient packing, or otherwise, did not depend upon the bales being covered with tarpaulins, but merely that the outside wrappers should be of strong gunnies, the committee submitted that there was good ground for believing that the steamer companies' surveyors at the ports of destination were in the habit of alleging insufficient packing merely when the bales were not covered with tarpaulins. The committee accordingly suggested that the steamer companies should, in accepting bales of yarn for shipment, at once state whether the packing was supposed to be sufficient or the reverse. When a clean receipt was given and there was nothing to indicate insufficient packing, the committee suggested that the goods should be assumed as having been received not only in good order but well and sufficiently packed, and that no refusal of claims should thereafter take place in connection with the packing. In the replies received, it was stated that it would not be practicable to carry out the system suggested by the committee, adding that the question of damage to cargo must be dealt with as customary on delivery at port of destination and the surveyors (not necessarily the companies' surveyors) then decide any points raised by the agent of the ship or by the consignees. But if the yarn were packed in at least 14 oz. (and not 10 oz.) Hessians with a paper or tarpaulin lining (as required by the companies), it was thought that the difficulties complained of would cease. The committee, however, not being satisfied with these replies, again addressed the companies concerned pointing out that in a case which had come to the knowledge of the committee the packing which was proved to have been 14 oz. Hessians, the P. & O. S. N. Company refused to entertain the claim for damage on the plea of insufficient packing. As far as the committee were aware, 10 oz. Hessians were never used in any of the local mills for the outer covering of bales, 14 oz. ones being generally utilised, and in some cases, 12 oz. But in this connection the committee did not quite understand what was meant by "paper lining" and they enquired whether it referred to the paper covering of the bundle (which they understood was adopted in every mill without exception) or to the sheet of paper under the Hessian. They also solicited information as to whether bales made up in 14 oz. Hessians were considered by the companies as proper packing, and that bales with 12 oz. Hessians or under, were not so recognised, in cases where claims for damage were submitted. To these enquiries the committee have not yet received definite replies, the companies addressed having referred the matter to their China agencies and promised to communicate with the Association on hearing from them.

FACILITIES FOR LANDING COAL IN BOMBAY.

The question of improved facilities for landing coal in Bombay having occupied the attention of the Port Trustees, the Association was consulted by the Trust at the close of the year with respect to a scheme for a coal wharf at Tank Bunder which is calculated to meet the requirements of the trade. The additional storage facilities are to be obtained by the reclamation of the Saw Mills property at Tank Bunder, which has been recently acquired by the Trustees, and it is estimated that an expenditure of one-and-a-half to two lakhs of rupees will admit of accommodation for 68,000 tons of coal. In replying to the Trustees, the committee intimated that the scheme had the full approval of the members of the Association, but they trusted that no additional wharfage fee would be imposed on coal in connection with the scheme.

PROGRESS OF COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS IN INDIA.

The annual return of cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India on 30th June, 1893, shows an increase of 2 mills, one being situated in Bombay and the other in the Presidency. The spindle power in Bombay has accordingly increased by 106,492, while in all India the total number of spindles at work on 30th June, 1893, was 35,75,917 as against 34,02,232 in the previous twelve months, showing a total increase of 1,73,685. It will be noticed, however, that there was a decrease in the quantity of cotton consumed in Bombay, the figures being 7,24,260 bales as against 7,28,588 bales on 30th June, 1892. In other parts of India the total consumption was increased by 9,398 bales over last year, while the quantity consumed in the whole of India was 5,070 bales more than that given in the preceding return.

PROGRESS OF COTTON MILLS IN CHINA.

By desire of the committee, Messrs. Sassoon J. David & Co., of Bombay, were good enough to obtain for the Association an interesting report on the progress of cotton mill, in China, which is now embodied in the appendix for the information of members. A report on the working of the Hankow Cotton Mill, received from the Government of India through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, is also published.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In accordance with the practice established by the committee, the secretary took the necessary steps with the view of ascertaining from agents and owners of all cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay the stocks of cotton held by them on 30th June, 1893. The ascertained stocks, with the exception of one mill, privately owned, which declined to give the information, amounted to 78,212 candies, as compared with 1,07,828 candies in the previous twelve months, and the information was accordingly circulated to agents and owners in the usual way.

DELIVERY OF COTTON UNDER CONTRACT.

The agents of the Currimbhoy Mills Co., Limited, on 17th June, solicited the opinion of the committee in respect of 200 bales Fully-Good Bhownugger cotton purchased by them for May delivery. The dealer, however, tendered the company Rampore ginned cotton instead, which was accepted. The lot consisted of 325 bales, which was stamped by the company to be weighed at a subsequent date. When application for delivery was made only 116 bales were made over, the remainder having been sold and delivered to another party. Subsequently the dealer offered the company cotton of the same class to make up the 200 bales. The company declined to have anything more to do with the bargain, holding that the dealer having sold bales out of their lot had forfeited all claims, and the committee were therefore asked for an expression of opinion as to whether, under the circumstances, the company was justified in cancelling the contract. In the reply sent the committee intimated that if the cotton in question had been purchased under the rules of the Cotton Trade Association, the company's course was no doubt laid down under those rules; but if not, the question was one which should be submitted to arbitration, as the Millowners' Association had no rules respecting cotton purchases which would be serviceable in the case quoted.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

During the year under review a large number of tickets and trade-marks were received by the committee for registration in accordance with the scheme organized by the Association in 1886, and in cases where no objection was recorded by members the tickets were placed on the register kept by the Association for the purpose.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The annual donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was paid by the Association for the year 1893 in the usual way, and the contribution for the following year has been made over in anticipation of the sanction of members at the annual general meeting, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., on resigning the office of chairman of the Association, also vacated his seat as representative of the Association at the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and the committee accordingly nominated Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit to fill the vacancy created by Sir Dinshaw's resignation.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The President of the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which is to be held at Budapest in the autumn of 1894, addressed the committee during the year inviting them to send delegates to represent the Bombay Millowners' Association at the Congress. The committee, however, have not thought it desirable to comply with this request, and have informed the Congress authorities accordingly.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

At the request of the Bombay Government, the committee nominated Mr. George Cotton, chairman of the Association, as a witness before the Royal Commission of Opium. The Commission met in Bombay in February, 1894, but the result of their deliberations has not yet been published.

AFFAIRS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The total number of members of the Association on 31st December, 1893, was 75 as against 64 on 31st December of the previous year. Ten companies—whose names (with one exception) were given in the report for 1892—have joined under the amended rules of the Association, limiting the subscription of other factories to Rs. 5 for every Rs. 50,000 expended on machinery, building and land, the other new members being the Goculdas Ballabdas Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Cotton Press Factory at Surat. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., who resigned the office of chairman of the Association during the year, was succeeded by Mr. George Cotton, the deputy chairman, while Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit was elected in Mr. Cotton's place. The committee record with much regret the deaths of Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee and Mr. H. M. Heeramaneck, both of whom had, for many years, served on the committee of the Association. Vacancies in the committee during the year have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee and Mr. John R. Greaves, the former gentleman taking the place of the late Mr. Damodher Thackersey Mooljee.

STATISTICS.

In the appendidix will be found the usual comparative statements of the imports and exports of piece-goods and yarns, for a number of years past, as also the annual statement, made up to 30th June, 1893, showing the cotton spinning and weaving mills working and in course of erection in India. The members of the Association have been regularly supplied with the detailed statements of cotton, yarns and goods, issued monthly by the committe, together with the weekly lists of quotations.

NOTES FROM PANCHGANI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 23.

SINCE writing my last notes, the rains have ceased to pour, and the weather has turned out to be very pleasant. The morning walks are most enjoyable, and the sun is no hindrance whatever to a couple of hours' stroll. Most of the Mahableshwar folks are leaving, but notwithstanding this, there are a good number of people still here to make the place lively. The natives of this hill station are a most independent lot; they neither care for trade nor fortune, and when there is a little money to be made, they look upon it as a hardship to work. I was never so much surprised as when the tinman's reply came to a little work that was to be put into his hands. He emphatically declined to come, and another man, after selling his goods, was calmly walking away without waiting for payment. They are evidently a very contented lot here, but I daresay that a few weeks' stay in Bombay would brighten them up a bit; they would then be more ready to get what they can, and work when an opportunity offered. But with all their independence and lazy habits, they are polite to their finger tips, and as fat as "my bearer Gungadeen." During all my peregrinations, I have never heard any two natives exchange an angry word with each other. Their *kucchabucchas* are as gay as larks, and indulge in play similar to "Here we go round the Mulberry Bush on a cold frosty morning."—Poor little mites, they make the most of life up here, and are quite right in their philosophy.

So much for the natives, and now to a little enlightenment as to the habitation of this place. I don't know whether folks have any idea as to the ever settling at this place; but in case they do, a hint or two to them would, I am sure, be useful. For those who propose to permanently reside here, it would be more than useless to hire a cottage, for a couple of years' rent would go towards the erection of a house which would repay the outlay. The most suitable time during which to build a house would be the monsoons, as labour is then very cheap and cement and other materials can be got up from Wai; a place just below the Pesemi Ghat. I should say a fairly good cottage could be built for about Rs. 2,000, or a trifle more, and the best of all sites is one in close proximity to the dawk bungalow or tableland. By the way, talking of the dawk bungalow, the influx of visitors has been so great that it is rumoured that the place is to be extended. Like every other place, one has got to buy his experience here, and the only way to overcome that difficulty is, to bid fifty per cent. below demand prices, and to assert that the purchaser has been long resident in the place.

The Mahomedans of this place, are soon, through the generosity of a benefactor, to be provided with a musjid. It would have been ready long ago, but I am told that there was a dispute about the cement being got up from Wai; but it is now stated that the musjid will be erected in a short time. The Bukr-i-Eed passed off quietly, and no increase of police was asked for. The Satara police are very polite, and one always likes to see the light of their countenance, for they are a stalwart, well-built set of men.

I have a great deal more to say about the tonga regulations from Wathar to this place, and as soon as I have a little leisure. I propose to address you a special letter on that subject.

The "Ark" is used as a place of worship when the minister visits this place on tour, and the Roman Catholics have a nice little chapel on the tableland road, where services are held when the priest comes up here. The postal regulations are perfect, and letters from Bombay reach us in a day, and are delivered in the early morning.

I ought to mention the most delightful view one can have from the tableland on a moonlight night. A social was held at that place, and I had an opportunity of observing the most splendid landscape on that eventful night. The pen utterly fails to describe the beauty of the scene.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT BRAY is permanently appointed to the native artillery.

LIEUTENANT MONEY officiates as Commandant, No. 1 Kohat Mouseain Battery.

MAJOR WESTERN from the seconded list is posted to the 50th Field Battery.

MAJOR K. J. W. MURCHISON, Royal Artillery, is permitted to retire from the service.

VETERINARY-MAJOR E. EWING, officiates as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Circle, *vice* Queripel.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WICKHAM has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Rawalpindi.

MAJOR TYLDEN, 14th Company Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 6th Field Battery.

MAJOR BURRIDGE has been transferred from the 50th Field Battery to No. 5 Company Western Division.

CAPTAIN VOWELL, West Yorkshire Regiment is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Bhamo.

CAPTAIN J. MACN. WALTER, Devonshire Regiment, succeeds Captain Blood as Station Staff Officer at Cawnpore.

LIEUTENANT A. B. WHATMAN, Somersetshire Light Infantry, remains at home on extended leave till 17th October next.

MAJOR E. O. HAY, "I" Battery Royal Horse Artillery proceeds to England on promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

LIEUTENANT CLEEVE, No. 5 Mountain Battery, has been promoted Captain in No. 10 Company Western Division.

LIEUTENAMT ELLERSHAW, 22nd Company Southern Division, has been apppointed to No 5 Mountain Battery.

MAJORS HALL, 59th Field Battery, and Phillpotts, 1st Battery, 1st Depot Division, Field Artillery, exchange batteries.

CAPTAIN J. M. B. KENNADY, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been selected for employment with the Egyptian Army.

CAPTAIN CAYLEY, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in the Burma District, vice Captain Davies, on furlough.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS, 26th Madras Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Chin Hills, *vice* Clothier.

COLONEL G. BARTON, C. B., Royal Fusiliers, will be placed on half pay on the 3rd September next, and is permitted to proceed home on or after that date.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W DWILSON, Medical Staff, has been appointed an Administrative Officer in the Madras Presidency, *vice* Gaye, deceased.

LIEUTENANT HOME, 13th Company Eastern division, is appointed officiating Subaltern in the native artillery, and posted to No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery for duty.

MAJOR ADYE, West Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Rangoon District, vice Major Jeffreys, proceeding on furlough.

CAPTAIN CLOTHIER, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generel, Chin Hills, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General Belgaum, district, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Banking.

LIEUTENANT-COLONL AITKEN, from the half-pay list, has been promoted a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, vice Colonel De Lautour transferred to the Unemployed Full Pay List.

CAPTAIN G. S. F. NAPIER, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment; and Captain the Hon'ble W. D. Cairns, Rifle Brigade, to the 3rd Battalion.

As the results of the signalling inspection of British Corps last cold season the following corps receive prizes for efficiency:—Cavalry.—Rs. 25, per signaller 18th Hussars, Rs. 20, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Rs. 15, 19th Hussars. Artillery.—Rs. 25, Nos. 2 and 16 Companies Western Division; Rs. 20, 12th Company Western Division and No. 8 Mountain Battery; Rs. 15, No. 7 Mountain Battery and 4th Company. Eastern Division. Infantry.—Rs. 25, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Rs. 20, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, 1st Cheshire Regiment, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment; Rs. 15, 2nd West Yorkshire, 2nd Royal Sussex, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the changes in the designations of members of the subordinate medical department proposed by the Government of India. The changes are: senior apothecaries at present ranking as Honorary Majors to be Honorary Surgeon-Majors; senior apothecaries 1st grade to be senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captains; senior apothecaries 2nd grade to be senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenants; apothecaries 1st grade to be Assistant Surgeons 1st class, above five years' service ranking as Conductors; assistant apothecaries 1st grade to be Assistant Surgeons 2nd class, above five years' service ranking as Sub-Conductors; assistant apothecaries 2nd grade to be Assistant Surgeons 2nd class, under five years' service ranking as Sub-Conductors; sub-assistant apothecaries to be Assistant Surgeons 3rd class, ranking as Sub-Conductors, but junior of that rank.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LATEST reports from the distressed area in the Central Provinces show that the number of persons on relief works in the Saugor district has risen to 7,700, but it has declined in Damoh to only 1,333. No gratuitous relief whatever is being given. Both districts continue to import grain in large quantities, and prices remain stationary in Saugor, but have risen in Damoh, where cart freights have trebled with the coming on of the rains.

THE Asiatic Society of Bengal have just published the third and last volume of the *Ain-i-Akbari*, translated by Colonel H. S. Jarrett, from the original Persian. It may be remembered that the task of translation was originally entrusted to Professor Blochmann, but his early death after only one volume had been issued caused some delay in carrying out the programme of the Society. Colonel Jarrett was chosen to complete the work, and he has discharged the duty in a way which should satisfy all Oriental scholars. The copious footnotes, together with an admirable index prepared by Mr. Rizk'ullah Azzun, Professor of Arabic to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta, add immensely to the value of the translation.

THE Members of the Victorian Trade Commission arrived at Hongkong in the P. and O. Sutlej, on the 19th ultimo, and had an interview with the Governor, Sir W. Robinson, on the 22nd. His Excellency was very candid and out-spoken. On glancing over the official catalogue of produce, he said that nearly all the articles of food offered by Victoria were imported from the China ports, Japan, and America, a few coming from Europe, but practically next to nothing from Australia. The fresh beef came mostly from Shanghai and Kobe, and some from Canton; mutton from Shanghai, pork from Holhow and Pakhoi. The supply of butter was very unsatisfactory, and an excellent trade should be done by Victoria in their market. His Excellency thought that there was a fairly large demand for frozen meat on the part of the general community, but he could not say much for the Army and Navy. A good trade should also be done in milk, as the local dairy produce, though satisfactory in quality, was very dear. One household that he mentioned had an annual milk bill of about £250. Of the Victorian wine he knew nothing, but he had tried some from South Australia and found it excellent. Owing to the disastrous fall in silver, people in the East were glad to be able to get anything at reasonable silver prices. When he himself came out in the latter part of 1891, he brought £500 worth of wines, the dollar being about three shillings. But now, to pay the same amount (at two shillings to the dollar) meant fifty per cent. more out of his pocket. The Commission is hopeful of doing good business at Hongkong.

A RESOLUTION by the Government of India in the Home Department is published dealing with the registration of vital statistics. A comparison is instituted between the figures obtained under the registration system and those furnished by the Census of 1891. The conclusion drawn is that while inaccuracy in registration still prevails in certain Provinces, there has been since 1881 a gradual improvement in the recording of births and deaths. The Government, however, are of opinion that much greater improvement is to be expected especially in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, and Burma. The success which has been attained in some parts of India compared with the failure in others is held to show that the problem of accurate registration is not insoluble when sustained attention is devoted to it. The Governor-General-in-Council, therefore, desires each local Government to consider carefully its existing machinery for the collection of these statistics, and to report what improvements are possible, and how it is proposed to give effect to them. The Government of India, it is said, fully appreciate the difficulties which surround the subject, but trust the local Governments will recognise that the time has come to remove as far as possible the former untrustworthiness of these returns which, when fairly accurate, will be of the greatest value to all concerned in the administration of the country.

THE Coffee Stealing Prevention Amendment Bill, which was passed by the Government of Madras, has been rejected, we learn, by the Government of India. It is futile to make any comment on this proceeding, until we know the reasons of the Government of India.

No orders will probably be passed regarding the continuance of the Madras Barrack Department, but the proposal will be considered in connection with the re-organisation of the Military Works Department, which is now before a committee, appointed under the orders of the Government of India.

WE hear that his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has had a magnificent electric launch built for him at Windsor. It is upholstered in his well-known colours of green and gold, and is guaranteed to steam sixteen knots an hour. It turns in its own length, and is one of the neatest and most dapper little craft ever turned out by the makers.

IN the shape of an open letter to Commissioners and Magistrates the Government of the N.-W. Provinces, as our telegrams told us, has made public the principles and procedure which it desires to see followed in the matter of "russud." It is left in the hands of the Collector at the beginning of each touring season to issue instructions to his tehsildars as to the collection of supplies for the camps of officers who will be on tour, to whom copies of these instructions will be supplied. They, on the other hand, will furnish to the Collector or the tehsildar a return of the number of persons accompanying their camp. The tehsildar will see that at the places where there is no bazaar a camp shop is opened for the supply of ordinary articles of consumption, at which shop business is to be strictly on the ready-money principle. The labour of coolies and chowkidars employed about the camp should be paid for, and so should the ghurrahs and chatties supplied; but for "russud" proper, the letter goes on to say, "wood for fuel and straw for spreading in the tents, for bedding for camp followers, and as litter for horses, are, by the ancient custom of the country, provided free of charge by the landowners. There seems no reason to interfere with a custom sanctioned by immemorial usage, so long as the people concerned do not object." The thing that has to be seen to is that the fuel and straw come from the landowner proper, who, on the other hand, if he wants to charge can do so by informing the tehsildar. It will be seen that these instructions are brief and simple, and the Government has wisely refrained from lying down hard and fast rules to regulate the conduct of its officers in every conceivable situation. "A careful and considerate Collector," writes the Chief Secretary, "hardly requires rules to guide him, and Government looks confidently to its officers to prevent oppression of all kinds." Comparisons are generally invidious, remarks the local paper, but the publication of this letter irresistibly recalls the very different manner in which the subject was lately treated in a neighbouring province. If Sir D——s F—— k had had the wisdom to handle it in the same spirit he would not have disgusted the officers of the Commission, and would have probably served the end he had in view a great deal better.

THE following are the terms of the resolution with regard to the Uganda Railway, which the Conservative leaders propose to bring forward if a day is conceded by the Government:—"That this House, taking note of the decision of the Government to retain Uganda, assures them of its support in any action which they may take to secure the construction of a railway from the coast of British East Africa to Lake Victoria Nyanza, as recommended in the late Sir Gerald Portal's report." The resolution will be moved by Mr. J. W. Lowther.

THE heavy infant mortality in the Amindive (Laccadive) Islands has been accounted for by the curious manner in which they are brought up. It appears that it is customary to begin feeding them on rice when twenty days old. It is forced down their throats, and if they seem inclined to choke, a little cold water is thrown on them, or they are thumped on the back, and as soon as they get over it some more rice is administered. The Medical subordinate attached to the islands has done his utmost to dissuade the people from using such methods, but has failed as the women say their mothers brought them up in that way and it is the proper way, to do it.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.

MARIE FRANCOIS SADI CARNOT was born at Limoges 11th August, 1837. He entered the world with a hereditary predestination to politics. His father was a politician—a Senator, indeed—and his grandfather was that great Carnot immortalised as "The Organiser of Victory." Young Francois went successively to the Lycee Condorcet and the Ecole Polytechnique. In 1860 he began his studies for the profession of civil engineer, and three years later entered the employ of the "Ponts et Chaussees" Bureau. We hear little or nothing of him until January, 1871, when the War was at its height, Napoleon in safe keeping, and Gambetta, from Tours, sending round the fiery cross of National Defence. The young engineer sought out Gambetta. He had a very neat thing in mitrailleuses, an invention of his own, which he thought might riddle German skins, and he placed his gun and himself unreservedly at the disposal of the Government of National Defence. Gambetta received the grandson of the great Carnot with open arms, and packed his recruit off to Havre to stir up and organise the Department of the Lower Seine. Paris capitulated in a very few days, however, and Carnot's labours were brought to a sudden close. But he would have nothing to do with the peace. He was for war "a *l'outrance*," although it would have gone hard with Havre had the war continued. Carnot had some 30,000 men under his orders

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. GASTON TISSANDIER, the well-known French scientist, has received some special information about the recent earthquakes in Greece. Greece has long suffered from these terrible visitations. In 469 B.C. part of Mount Taygetus was destroyed, and many chasms of fissures opened in the rocks of Laconia. It is possible, too, that the deluges of Oxyges and Deucalion, from fifteen to seventeen centuries before our era, were caused by earthquakes. The first shocks of the recent earthquakes were felt on April 20 throughout all Greece; but at Thebes and Chalcis, houses were cracked and severely shaken. On the 23rd, 24th, and 27th, the shocks were renewed, and on the latter day the village of Atlanta, on the coast of Almyra, was ruined at 9-15 p.m. The sea invaded the land to a distance of about 1,000 yards, and large fissures were made in the soil. Many houses were also wrecked at Thebes. On May 1st, a great crack in the earth 30 miles long and from 3 to 10 feet deep, was opened from the Khlomos mountains to the sea, near Atlanta, by another shock. Roads and bridges were destroyed and springs dried up in Eubœa. It was remarked that before the shock the sea had taken a deep blue tint, and that the water was troubled, apparently by submarine eruptions. In Attica, and even in Athens, there was much alarm, and in Beœotia the people lived outside in tents. From the chain of Khlomos above Atlanta enormous rocks rolled down into the plain, frightening the inhabitants. The plain of Atlanta is now some 3 to 4 feet lower than it was before. At Xirokhori springs of various temperature were suddenly opened in arid grounds, and threw up jets of water, one rising from an extinct cone or crater, and forming a brook which flows into the sea.

A Frenchman, M. Armand Vire, has explored the caverns of Djura Djura, in the chain of the Atlas, which bears that name, and runs between Beni Sedka Chenacha and Azerour Tohor, and comprises the Tamgout or Sacred Peak of Kabylia, a mountain about 7,000 feet high. The range consists of calcareous rocks of the Lias period, and abounds in grottoes, containing underground waters and magnificent stalactites. The Kabyles regard the caves as sacred, and shun them, partly because of djinns (demons) and partly because of panthers, which make their dens in them. M. Vire has investigated three in the country of the Illiten tribe near the village of Summour.

One is not remarkable, and soon comes to an end; another consists of several large halls and galleries, one of which is circular, 150ft. wide, and 60ft. high. It is beautifully ornamented with stalactites from floor to ceiling, and the walls are covered with arborescent crystals resembling petrified moss. One of the galleries is paved with knobly stalagmites, which render walking difficult. From the last saloon another gallery at a right angle leads to a small window or aperture by which light enters the far end of the cave, which is situated 60 feet above the entrance. Near the summit of Azerou-Tidjer there is a small grotto frequened by monkeys and filled with marvellously pure and limpid water. It is only a few yards wide, but is wonderfully pretty. The stalagmites are long and delicate, and there are "vases," basins, niches, corners, and brackets of the finest translucent limestone with opaline reflections. On the bottoms of the basins there are spherical and ovoid balls, which are crystalline concretions in concentric layers. This little gem, however, was so difficult to get at and so much infested with mosquitoes that M. Vire was constrained to ask himself why there are no beautiful roses without thorns. In a grotto of the Azerou de Fellah, there is a kind of natural mausoleum of translucent alabaster, surmounted by what looks like a human head, and is called the man by the Kabyles. Another feature is a double cascade of stalactites, which, when struck by the finger, emit clear tones, and even the notes of the gamut. From the collonades of this organ hang fringed and undulating sheets of alabaster. Two runnels of water from the roof have also formed a series of natural baths and basins.

Dr. Ellis of Singapore, states that a Malay, before running amok or amuck, is depressed in spirits and suspicious. At length he breaks out and attacks everyone, regardless of creed or nation, with his crease, chopper, or spear. In old times he was chased and pinned to the ground by long forked sticks. When caught the runner is now tried and sent to an asylum, but formerly they were killed at once like mad dogs. The condition of such a man resembles the automatic condition sometimes left by a fit of epilepsy. When the fit is over the Malay professes to have no recollection of what he has done.

Touching fatalities due to the electric shock, M. d'Arsonval, the well-known French electrician, finds that the continuous current Gramme dynamo is only dangerous to life through the extra current of the breaking circuit. The alternating current Gramme machine is fatal to life through stopping the respiration; hence a person shocked by it should be treated like one who has been drowned. A workman shocked at St. Denis, and given up for dead, was recently brought round in 35 minutes my artificial respiration.

Herr Hellmann, a German meteorologist, has shown that Leibnitz was the original conceiver of the anerold barometer. A letter between Leibnitz and John Bernouilli, dated February 3rd, 1702, gives the principle of the instrument, and one of April 20th, 1702, describes how he proposes to make one, and subsequently the two philosohers discussed the matter.

The black sands of the Pacific Coast occur from Takutat Bay, in Alaska, to Santa Cruz Bay, California, and contain more than enough gold in flakes and dust to pay the American National Debt, could it be extracted. Miners work the sands with sluice and pan, but only save 25 per cent of the gold. Platinum and metals of the same class are also found in the sand. So is magnetic iron. Moreover, there are ancient beaches back from the present ones, which also contain this auriferous deposit.

The current number of Brain contains a paper by Mr. C. H. Bond, on the brain of a Chinaman. The Chinese brain in general is up to the normal standard as regards convolutions, and rather above it in the frontal lobes. The cross-furrows are more conspicuous than the front and rear ones. The weight of the brain studied by Mr. Bond, is 1,182 grammes, or 176 grammes less than the average male adult brain. The cerebrum is smaller and lighter in comparison to the cerebellum than is usual. For the average man the proportion is 8½ to 1; and for this particular Chinese brain it is only 5 to , while for the Chimpanzee it is 5½ to 1.

Another skeleton of a primitive man, about 6½ feet long, has been found in the caves of Mentone. It was lying on its back with the left hand under the head, and was surrounded with the bones of animals, including vertebræ of the mammoth, as well as stags' teeth, perforated shells, and a palæolithic stone implement.

A centrifugal bowling alley, or rather ninepin alley has been brought out in America. The ball midway along the course passes up inside two turns of a flat spiral, and then proceeds to the ninepins. The advantages are that the length of the alley is much reduced by the spiral path in the air. Centrifugal force keeps the balls spinning in the alley, just as the car keeps to the track in the spiral railway.

The company which is about to build an electric railway up the Jungfrau has undertaken to give £4,000 towards the foundation of a meteorological observatory on the summit of that mountain, and £200 a year to keep it up. The observatory will be about 13,000 feet above the sea, and a mountain station of the first order.

Borings for artesian wells in the Algerian Sahara show that the temperature increases 1 degree Centigrade for every 18 metres, or 59 feet, of depth. It is usual to allow a rise of 1 degree Cent. for every 30 metres of depth.

The hailstorm in Vienna seems to have been something really out of the common, and to have resembled those astonishing storms which are always devastating the United State—in the telegrams—but about which we profess a certain scepticism. The city is said to look like a town that has been bombarded; a hundred thousand windows have been smashed, and even the stucco has been knocked off the fronts of the houses. The noise of the gale is described as being like a storm at sea, and the parks and gardens, for which Vienna is famous, are utterly destroyed for this year.

It is announced in the "Zoologist" that a committee of English sportsmen and naturalists has been formed for the purpose of devising some scheme for the protection of South African mammals, chiefly giraffe, zebra, eland, gnu, koodoo, and other antelopes, several of which, owing to indiscriminate slaughter, are on the verge of extinction. To attain this desirable end it is proposed to enclose a suitable tract of country, of about one hundred thousand acres, with a wire fencing, strengthened by a strong live fence of thorn on the outside. It is hoped the British South Africa Chartered Company will allow an enclosure to be made in the district near Fort Salisbury, which has already been reserved for game by the company. That the scheme is feasible is shown by the success which has attended Mr. Austin Corbin's efforts to establish in New Hampshire, U. S. A., a similar game park, covering an area of 2,000 acres.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline"—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

SPORT IN EUROPE.

THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.

THE grand prize of Paris of 200,000fr., 8,000 sovs., 150,000fr, 6,000 sovs., given by the City of Paris, and 50,000fr., 2,000 sovs., by the five great Railway Companies, for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1891, of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000fr., 40 sovs., each; 6,000fr., 24 sovs., ft., and 500fr., 20 sovs., only if declared by 10 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding the race, and 100fr., 4 sovs., only if declared by 10 p.m., on the 1st of May 1894; the second to receive 20,000fr., 800 sovs., and the third 10,000fr., 400 sovs., out of the Stakes. Weight—colts 56 kilos, about 8st., 11lbs.; fillies, 54½ kilos, about 8st. 8lbs.; about 3,000 metres. Grand Course about one mile and seven furlongs. 383 subs. Closed September 13th, 1892.

Baron A de Schickler's br c Dolma Baghtche, by Krakatoa—Alaska Dodge 1
Lord Alington's b c Matchbox, by St. Simon—Match Girl, M Cannon 2
Baron de Soubeiran's b c Mansonr, by Frontin—Merry May, Bridgeland 3

Betting: 15 to 8 on Matchbox, 7 to 1 against Dolma Baghtche. Won by a neck; eleven ran.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

The ascot stakes, handicap, of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., and only 5 if declared by Tuesday next, with 1,000 sovs. added; the second to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 out of the Stakes; winners of a handicap after May 31st, at 1 p.m., 7lbs.; of any two or one value 1,000 sovs., 10lbs. extra; the winner of the Oaks, if entered, to carry 7st. 10lbs. Once round, starting at the distance post, about two miles, 25 subs.

Mr. A. Taylor Junior's b c Aborigine, by Exile II—Kooka burra, 4 years, 7st. 12lbs. G. Barrett 1
Sir R. Jardine's br c Red Ensign, by Paradox—Red Rag, 4 years, 8st. 11lbs. F. Fisher 2
Mr. T. Wadlow's br c Spindle Leg, by Chippendale—Twysel, 4 years, 6st. 4lbs. H. Toon 3

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting: 100 to 12 against Aborigine. Won easily by two lengths: eleven ran.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

The Royal Hunt Cup, a piece of plate value 500 sovs., added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft.; the winner of a race value 500 sovs. or of any handicap after declaration of the weights 5lbs.; if of a handicap value 500 sovs. 10 lbs. extra; the winner of the Grand Prix de Paris to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the weights; the second to receive 150 sovs. out of the stakes. New Mile seven furlongs and 166 yards. 57 entries.

Mr. T Worton's ch c Victor Wild, by Albert Victor—Wild Huntress, 4 years, J Harrison 1
Sir W Throckmorton's b c Avington, by Melton—Annette, 4 years, T J Calder 2
Mr H E Beddington's br f Maundy Money, by Ayrshire or Silver—Princess Victoria, 3 years, W Bradford 3

Winner trained by J. Hornsby, Wantage, Berks.

Betting: 50 to 1 against Victor Wild. Won by half a length, twenty-four ran.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The gold cup, value 1,000 sovs., with 2,000 sovs. in specie in addition, out of which the second shall receive 500 sovs. and the third 250 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, h. ft., three-year-olds 7st. 7lb., four 9st., five, six, and aged 9st. 4lb., mares allowed 3lb. To start at the Cup post and go once round. About two miles and a half. (35 subs.) Closed 2nd January.

Baron de Hersh's br m La Fletche, by St. Simon—Quiver, 5yrs., 9st. 4lbs. J. Watts 1
Mons A Abeille's br c Calistrate, by Cambyse—Citronelle, 4yrs., 9st Dodge 2
Mr T Jennings's b f Cypria, by Carlton—Queen of Cyprus, 4yrs, 9st F Rickaby 3

(Winner trained by R. Marsh, Egerton House, Newmarket.)

Betting: 5 to 2 on La Fleche. Won by three lengths, five ran.—"Asian."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Kirkwood, Lt-Col, Bo, 6th Infy, H C, from furlough, from England.
Canna, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.
Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, to rejoin, to Poona.

JUNE 25.

Lloyd-Jones, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Kaira.
Crawford, Lt, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Jarrett, Col, Bengal, I S C, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th June, 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) C. MOSS, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Mr J R Drummond, Depy Commr, is posted to the Jhang Dist.

Mr W G Renouf has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and 15 days, from the 18th of June 1894.

Mr T Millar, Assist Commr, is transferred from the Jullundur to the Ferozepur Dist.

The Revd J W MacNair, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mooltan, is licensed to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Govt of the Punjab.

Surgn-Capt H J Dyson, Depy Sanitary Commr, Punjab, resumed charge of his duties at Lahore on relieving Surgn-Capt C H James, who remains attached to the office of the Sanitary Commr, Punjab, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieut-Col F Leigh, with the permission of H H the Lieut-Govr, resigns his appointment of Hony Aide-de-Camp to H Honor on retirement from active service with the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps.

With the previous sanction of H E the Govr-Genl the Hon. the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Major E J Chanter, 2nd Punjab (Simla) Vo Rifle Corps, to be Hony Aide-de-Camp to His Honor, vice Leigh resigned.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr W H Page, Dist and Sess Judge, Muzaffarpur, is allowed furlough for six months, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr A W Mackie, Dist and Sess Judge, Rangpur, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Muzaffarpur, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr W H Page.

Mr C S Murray, I C S, Asst Commr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed furlough for six months.

Mr J Knox Wright, Offg Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days, viz., two months and three days.

Mr C J Stevenson-Moore, sub pro tem Magte and Depy Collr, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Jessore.

Mr J Pratt, Dist and Sess Judge, Midnapore, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days, viz., two months and five days under Art 303, and the remaining period.

Mr C A Ratice, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Mymensingh is allowed leave for three months.

Mr C A G Lillingston, Depy Conservr of Forests, attached to the Darjeeling Division, is transferred to the Direction Division and appointed Persl Asst to the Conservr of Forests, Bengal.

Mr C Graham Lee, Sub-Asst Supdt, second grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr P C H Smart, Sub-Asst Supdt, first grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Surgn-Major R R H Whitwell, Civil Surg of Bhagalpur, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr W H Nightingale Supdg Engr, Class II, is appointed to officiate as Superdg Engr of the Western Circle.

Lieut-Col H R LeM Carey, I S C, Examr of P W Accts, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months.

(Assam Gazette.)

Consequent on the return to Bengal of Mr H E Ransom, I C S, Asst Commr first grade, the following substantive promotions are made in the Assam Commission:—Mr W H Lee, I C S, Asst Commr, second grade, to be Asst Commr, first grade; and Lieut A Howell, I C S, Asst Commr, third grade, to be Asst Commr, second grade.

Mr W F Lloyd, Depy Conservr of Forests, fourth grade, on return from leave, is placed on special duty and attached to the Office of the Conservr of Forests.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 19, as compared with the statement of June 11, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	June 11. Rs. A. P.	June 19. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000 0 0	56,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,10,54,441 6	2,12,88,386 15 6
Other Deposits, &c.	3,81,00,703 3 10	3,73,40,0?8 3 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,66,181 6 4	6 60 390 12 4
Sundries	35,30,109 13 6	35,70,593 14 0
	Rs. 8,92,51,735 12 2	8,85,59,389 12 11

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	93 83 282 0 0	1,01 42 271 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	49 63 698 8 0	50 80,838 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,68,28,963 13 0	1,12 11 270 6 3
Credits on do.	35 76 795 13 4	35 13 902 15 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,43 31 856 12 0	2,30,57 303 5 10
Balances with other Banks	4,89,953 8 5	5,65,511 4 10
Bullion	1,129 1 0	1,129 1 5
Dead Stock	13,00,001 2 5	13 01,480 11 11
Stamps	8,587 9 7	9,155 7 6
Sundries	18 63 888 1 16	18 55,976 6 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,08,53,490 3 3	1,02 38 ,00 13 2
Do. at Branches	1,56,61 073 2 3	1,61 86 459 12 5
	Rs. 8,92,51,735 12 2	8,85,59,389 12 11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to June 19, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,43,596	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,77,542	Inc.
Other Deposits	1,60,675	Dec.
Post Bills	5,769	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,78,129	Inc.
Loans	3,82,3 0	do.
Accounts of Credit	9,62,583	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	12,74,554	do.
Cash at Head Office	6,14,339	do.
Do. at Branches	5,35,387	Inc.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	22 99	17 16	17 26	16 73
Monday, June 25th	0 18	0 26	0 24	0 10
Total	23 17	17 42	17 50	16 83
Total fall to June 25th, 1893	32 29	30 19	30 07	27 59
Total fall to June 25th, 1892	11 9	10 49	11 05	13 24

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·491	E S E	1	93·0	78·9	78	0·40	4·29	+2·02
Agra	29·472	S E	3	90·5	81·7	83	..	2·19	+0·44
Cawnpore	29·491	N E	4	84·8	79·1	87	0·41	3·19	..
Allahabad	29·404	S	5	90·6	77·8	93	1·98	5·29	+1·46
Jhansi	29·502	W	4	85·1	77·2	87	0·31	6·18	+3·07
Jacobabad	29·378	S	9	110·3	86·0	67	..	..	−0·05
Karachi	29·477	W S W	12	95·0	83·7	76	..	..	−0·35
Jeypore	29·494	W S W	6	102·1	79·9	73	0·23	5·94	+1·35
Ajmere	29·513	W	1	94·9	80·5	73	..	7·02	+5·54
Deesa	29·562	S W	19	96·3	80·0	73	..	4·07	+3·00
Ahmedabad	29·607	W S W	6	98·.	80·6	76	0·06	5·79	..
Bhuj	29·577	S W	24	94·5	80·9	66	..	1·21	−0·36
Rajkot	29·582	W S W	18	96·4	78·1	73	..	13·19	+9·39
Veraval	29·616	W S W	22	85·1	82·2	8.	0·06	10·31	..
Neemuch	29·569	W S W	11	90·8	76·7	84	..	5·24	+2·57
Indore	29·620	S W	7	87·0	73·6	91	0·03	3·50	−1·80
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	29·603	W S W	9	83·3	74·6	85	0·20	6·93	+0·71
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	29·639	W S W	10	83·1	72·8	86	1·38	7·42	+2·53
Akola	29·661	W	10	86·0	73·7	88	...	4·29	+0·22
Buldana	29·616	W S W	10	80·1	71·1	91	...	3·89	+0·42
Malegaon	29·634	W S W	12	84·9	75·6	73	...	2·63	−1·20
Bombay	29·701	W S W	16	87·7	81·2	83	0·03	16·57	+1·45
Poona	29·713	S W	15	89·5	71·9	76	0·07	1·60	−2·41
Aurangabad	29·634	W	7	84·4	70·2	87	...	2·45	...
Sholapur	29·704	W S W	17	91·7	73·0	62	..	0·77	−3·58
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	29·765	W S W	7	74·3	68·3	88	0·18	10·38	+4·43
Goa	29·765	W	11	84·1	79·4	84	0·16	20·53	...
Karwar	29·790	S S W	5	87·3	77·1	78	0·25	10·60	−0·97
Mangalore	29·816	W N W	3	84·8	76·4	80	0·54	27·88	−1·52
Calicut	29·825	E N E	8	85·7	76·1	88	0·91	38·52	+9·80
Cochin	29·834	Calm	1	86·7	74·7	89	1·28	21·95	−1·71
Bangalore	29·819	W S W	12	84·8	66·3	79	..	3·40	+0·47
Secunderabad	29·713	W S W	14	94·6	73·4	68	...	1·63	−2·27
Masulipatam	29·680	N W	5	97·8	81·6	68	...	2·13	−2·49
Bellary	29·716	W S W	13	95·4	68·8	58	...	0·81	−0·69
Cuddapah	29·751	N W	..	100·7	81·6	56	...	2·20	−1·24
Madras	29·734	N N W	10	102·5	82·5	51	...	1·54	−0·21
Coimbatore	29·796	S W	6	93·4	7..8	76	..	0·50	−0·73
Trichinopoly	29·754	W S W	10	102·1	80·3	57	...	3·11	+1·85
Negapatam	29·760	S W	12	102·6	8..3	71	...	0·37	−0·99
Colombo	29·856	W S W	10	85·5	80·0	77	0·01	11·26	+4·66
Aden	29·705	Calm	9	90·8	83·3	67	..	...	...

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H. = 0·25 (22·13); G. T. H. = 0·26 (17·42); St. G. H. = 0·24 (17·50); C. P. = 0·03 (16·57).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Agra and Calicut, southerly at Allahabad and Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Bombay, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Bellary and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 44 miles an hour at Bhuj, 16 at Bombay and Secunderabad, and 14 at Neemuch and Deesa. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal at Secunderabad, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 4° to 5° in defect at Delhi, Allahabad and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. About two inches of rain has fallen at Allahabad, over an inch at Amraoti and Cochin, about an inch at Calicut, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Indore, Jeypore, Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar and Mangalore. Abnormals indicate a large area of low pressure at and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad where the weather is very unsettled, and rain is to be expected in the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar, Rajputana, Central India and at Delhi. The weather conditions on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay are favourable for light to moderate showers. In Gujarat, conditions are favourable for rain in local showers. The weather will become squally on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Bhuj.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Monday's observations:—Pressure changes everywhere are small, and the distribution is practically unchanged. Pressure has fallen slightly at Allahabad, and the depression in the south-east districts of the North West Provinces is unchanged in position. General rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces, and the Central Provinces, and the monsoon rainfall in those areas up to date is normal or in excess, except in North Bengal and North Behar, where a moderate deficiency exists. Duststorms occurred at Umballa, Ludhiana, and Sealkote, which gave moderately heavy rain. Winds are normal to strong on the West Coast, and in the Deccan, but the rainfall is nil over nearly the whole of the Deccan, along the Bombay Coast, in Rajputana, and Central India. The rainfall up to date is in defect in Madras, and variations are very irregular in Bombay. The depression in the N.-W. Provinces may give heavy rain in the south-east districts of the N.-W. Provinces, and general rain will probably continue in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th June.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·616
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky being denoted = 10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·7
Minimum do. do.	79·9
General Directions of wind	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	347
Fall of rain	0·10
Total fall during month	16·54
year	16·83
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 25th	0·03
From midnight	...

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 19th June 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 16th June 1894	4,340,500
Balance to be remitted from 17th June 1894 to 31st March 1895	12,659,500

THUNDERBOLT:—This is the title of a new book by the Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald, Bengal Chaplain. It deals with Bushranging on the gol fields in the sixties, long before the dispersion of the Kelly Gang crushed out bushranging. It opens with the arrival on the Bendigo Goldfield of an Indian officer on leave who has become superintendent of police in Bendigo. The incidents of the tale are grouped round the person of Thunderbolt, a real bushranger, who took to the road in 1863, and for several years successfully defied the police. During one of his long disappearances from the ken of the New South Wales authorities, the author causes him to come down to Bendigo in Victoria, where he attends the races, sticks up a "sheep run" named Barracouta, and otherwise proves his presence to the dissatisfaction of the public. The interest of the tale grows until it culminates in the most graphic episode in the career of any single bushranger. The presence of an English Lancer in Bendigo as police officer is a guarantee that love and sport find their proper place in this Australian tale. The author is an Australian born and bred, though now serving Her Majesty far from the Southern Cross.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Alberta, 3,161 tons, Captain G W Davis, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and London with a general cargo.

THE B I N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Karachi (22nd June), with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

THE s s Westmeath, 3,986 tons, Captain J Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Barry (29th May), with a cargo of 7,658 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, cleared yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J J Charles, Mr A F Ferguson, Mr. Eduljee Byramjee and 65 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 2,605 tons, Captain J Swan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Ganges, 2110 tons, Captain G W Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr Marks. From Penang—Mr H G Kicharls. From Colombo—Mr E Bachrach, Mr J Medder, Mr S O Felsinger, Mr R L Honassen, Mr W J Seed, Mr J W Bread, Mr Merwanjee S Billimoria. From Calcutta—Mr Valentine. From Sydney—Col and Mrs King and 4 children—From Adelaide—Mr F H King, Mr Oldham, Miss Gregory, Mrs Burgess and 2 children. From Melbourne—Surgeon-Major Barry, Mrs. Barry and infant, Mr and Mrs Knolly and child. From Brisbane—Mr Baldwin.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Ormidale	2204	Butler	Hamburg	...	T M & Co
B	Clan Gordon	1343	Ridgway	Havre	...	F Muir & Co
C	Mobile	930	Hardcastle	Persian Gulf	...	B & P S N Co
E	Clio	1779	Wood	Hull	23-6	F Muir & Co
F	Safari	891	Asthausen	Zanzibar	3-6	F Hayer
H J	O'Campo	1312	Price	Not fixed	...	M M & Co
K	Nairung	2382	Bullock	Rangoon	...	T Morrison & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Not fixed	...	Shepherd & Co
M	Brahmani	543	Budroo	Marmagoa	25-6	do.
O	Fazilka	2697	Wilson	Not fixed	27-6	M M & Co
P	Saint Marnock	1951	Shrine	Dunkirk	23-6	K Nixon & Co
Q	Elwick	1577	Steel	Not fixed	...	Captain

Alongside P—Taif ...878 Hannah ...Mauritious ...Hajee Cassum
30 tons crane—Henzada ...1311 Browne ...Not fixed ...B I S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Persia	2318	Hutchison	Marseilles	2-7	W & A Graham
3	Manilla	2582	Parode	Genoa	25-6	C Borboro
5	Oriental	2711	Leyman	London	7-7	P & O Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Browne	China	29-6	P & O Co
7	Orion	1760	Bellen	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8	Formosa	4045	Bishop	China	...	P & O Co
9	Kamagola	598	Livingstone	Not fixed	...	M M & Co
11	Lalpoora	2140	Stone	Calcutta	M	Mackenzie & Co
13	W Hall	2620	McQuirries	Liverpool	E	Bates & Co
15	Alberta	3216	Davis	Hamburg	24-6	T Morrison & Co
16	H Maru	293	Anderson	China	...	Tata & Son

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	City of Perth (s)	Swan	Glasgow, May 24.
	Ganges (s)	Atkinson	Shanghai, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Manilla (s)	Parodi	Genoa, &c.
	Alberta (s)	Davis	London, &c.

The steamer Kola, Captain Russell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Jagan, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Bezwada, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
" Hiroshima Maru, for China, Japan, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
19 Pongola s ...Seer ...Port Natal, May 28.
Vadala s ...Alexander ...Mauritius, June 2.
Mutira s ...Turner ...

ESTABLED. **SIMPSON & CO.,** 1841.

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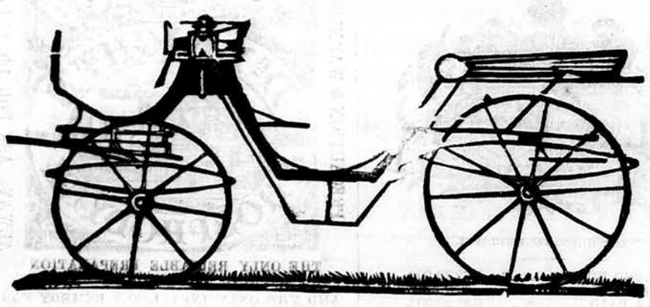
MADRAS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.



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Unsurpassed for Elegance, Lightness, and Durability

Price, Bombay..... Rs. 1,160, nett.

Designs and Estimates of every description of Carriage forwarded on application.

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

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DIAMOND BASS

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

"Cadbury's"

PURE. ECONOMICAL. REFRESHING.

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

NO CHEMICALS USED

(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE BY PURCHASING

PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879, etc.) FROM

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.

20 Medals.

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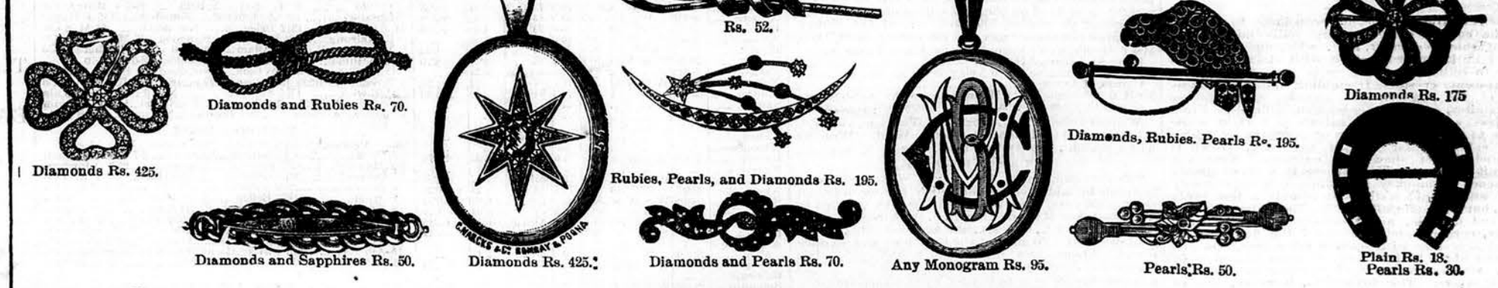

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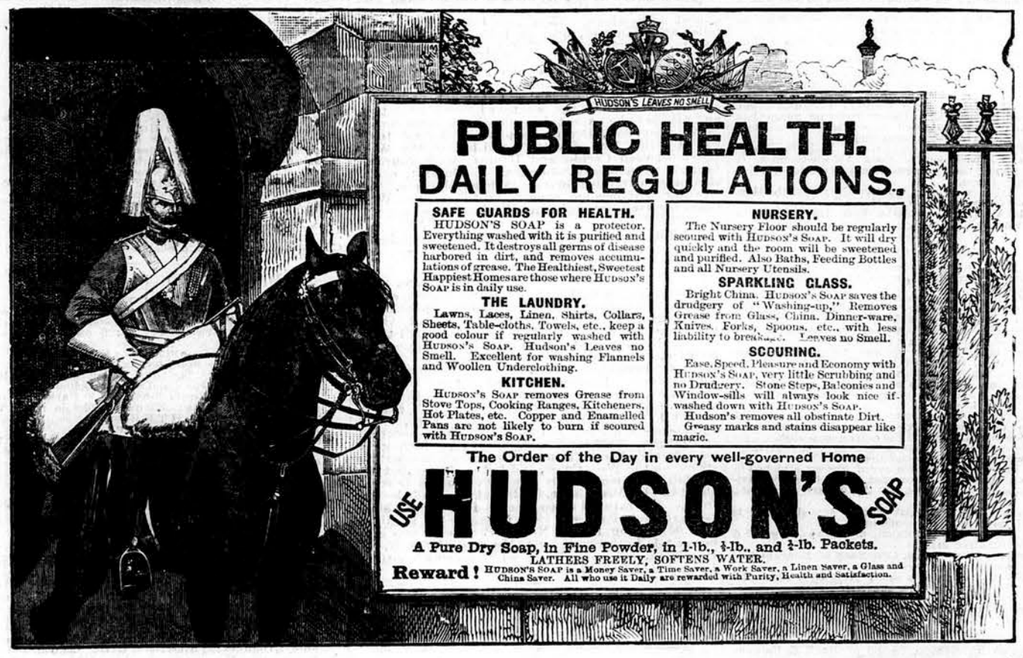
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HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

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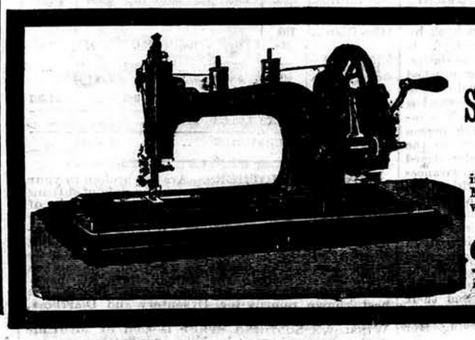

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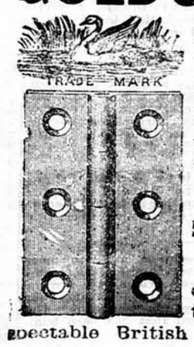

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